I 29.76/3: 36

36

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registration in the National Register of Historic Places

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Interagency Resources Division

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND REGISTERING HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND DISTRICTS

Mission: As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. Administration.

This publication is financed by the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the United States Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, handicap, or age in its programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information please write: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Cover Photo: Mount Vernon, Fairfax County, Virginia, is famous for its historical association with George Washington and its distinctive architecture. Like many historic sites, Mount Vernon also contains important archeological information. Recent excavations have revealed the presence of an extensive trash midden located within 80 feet of the house. The midden is filled with artifacts that were deposited prior to the American Revolution and are associated with the Washington family. (Dennis J. Pogue, Courtesy Mount Vernon Ladies' Association)

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN 36

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND REGISTERING HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND DISTRICTS

by
Jan Townsend
John H. Sprinkle, Jr.
and
John Knoerl

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Interagency Resources Division
National Register of Historic Places

1993

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
DEPOSITORY ITEM

FEB 1 1994

CLEMSON
LIBRARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

http://archive.org/details/guidelinesforeva00town

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

The historical archeological record of our country is diverse in character and rich in content. It reflects the experiences of millions of people who immigrated and migrated, adapted, and transformed their traditional cultures during the conquest, colonization, and development of the New World. Historical archeological sites such as a homestead in Arizona, a rice plantation in South Carolina, and an iron ore community in Tennessee testify to those experiences through their artifacts and features. They provide a unique perspective on the American past.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. They may be of national, state, or local significance. The National Register is maintained by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. National Register bulletins provide guidance on how to identify, evaluate, and register important properties. This National Register bulletin provides specific guidance on registering historical archeological properties. It should be used by anyone evaluating the significance of a historical archeological property or completing a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (NPS Form 10-900) for a historical archeological property.

The intent in providing this guidance is to (1) demonstrate that historical archeological properties are important and worthy of evaluation and preservation; (2) promote and facilitate the submittal of historical archeological nominations; (3) improve the National Register as a representative inventory of this nation's significant cultural resources (currently, less than three percent of the National Register properties are recognized for their historical archeological values); and (4) encourage local, state, and federal project and land-use planners to recognize the significance of these kinds of cultural resources.

Lawrence E. Aten
Chief, Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
Department of the Interior

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This bulletin was prepared by Ms. Jan Townsend, Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and Dr. John Knoerl. Dr. Knoerl, now Director of the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems Facility, developed the first version of this historical archeology bulletin. It concentrated on general guidelines for evaluating historical archeological sites. Ms. Townsend, currently the National Register Archeologist and Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Study Project Manager, prepared subsequent drafts, which incorporated the principles expressed in Dr. Knoerl's earlier version but focused more specifically on how to complete a historical archeological site nomination form. Dr. John H. Sprinkle, Jr., is a Senior Historian and Archeologist with Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. While under contract to the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and serving as acting National Register Archeologist, Dr. Sprinkle reviewed comments on the widely-circulated draft and revised the bulletin accordingly. Dr. Sprinkle and Ms. Townsend prepared the final version. Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, reviewed all versions of the bulletin, provided guidance, and pressed for the completion of a historical archeology National Register bulletin.

The authors wish to thank all of the individuals who assisted in the development and review of this bulletin. Mr. Douglas Kupel, formerly a historian with Arizona State Parks, initially proposed the preparation of a historical archeology bulletin and drafted a paper on evaluating historical archeological properties. Comments and input on this bulletin were received from:

J. Stephen Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services; Patrick Andrus, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Lawrence E. Aten, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division; Leo Barker, National Park Service, Western Region Office; Beth M. Boland, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Harry E. Bradley, Jr., U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Property Programs; Gordon Chappell, National Park Service, Western Region Office; Lloyd N. Chapman, National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region Office; Patty Chrisman, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; William T. Civish, Bureau of Land Management, Branch of Recreation, Cultural & Wilderness; Alice P. Coneybeer, General Services Administration, Region 4; Kirk A. Cordell, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office; Julia G. Costello, Society for Historical Archaeology; Shelly Davis-King, Infotec Research, Inc.; Holly Dunbar, National Park Service,Western Region Office; Kathryn B. Eckert, Michigan Department of State; Jeanette Gaston, Idaho Transportation Department; Leland Gilsen, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office; Donald L. Hardesty, University of Nevada, Reno, Department of Anthropology; Marilyn Harper, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Susan L. Henry, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Preservation Planning Branch; Martha Sharp Joukowsky, Archaeological Institute of America; Roger E. Kelly, National Park Service, Western Region Office; Thomas F. King, Consultant; Ruthann Knudson, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division; Jan Lawson, National Park Service, Death Valley National Monument; Antoinette J. Lee, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Ben Levy, National Park Service, History Division; Gretchen Luxenberg, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region Office; Cathy Masters, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center; Barbara E. Mattick, Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources; Linda Flint McClelland, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Frances P. McManamon, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division; Diane Miller, National Park Service, Interagency Resource Division, Information Management Unit; Hugh C. Miller, Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Nancy Miller, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers; David L. Morgan, Kentucky Heritage Council; Kenneth H. P'Pool, Mississippi Department of Archives and History; Patricia L. Parker, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, Preservation Planning Branch; Margaret Pepin-Donat, National Park Service, Western Region Office; Paul Robinson, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission; Stephanie Rodeffer, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service; Beth Savage, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Douglas H. Scovill, National Park Service, Anthropology Division; Donna J. Seifert, John Milner Associates; Carol D. Shull, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places; Brona Simon, Massachusetts Historical Commission; Cathy Buford Slater, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program; Carl Spath, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.; Pat H. Stein, Arizona State Parks; Thomas Thiessen, National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center; and Robert Wilson, National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center.

Their collective contribution has vastly improved the quality of this publication.

This bulletin has been prepared pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and make available information concerning historic properties. *National Register Bulletin 36* was developed under the general editorship of Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places. Antoinette J. Lee, historian, was responsible for publications coordination and Patty Sackett Chrisman, historian, provided technical support. Comments on this publication may be directed to Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

I. INTRODUCTION

The archeological investigation of sites dating to the historic period is a relatively young subfield in American archeology. Although numerous scientific archeological investigations occurred on historic sites during the early twentieth century, such as A. V. Kidder's excavation at Pecos Ruin, New Mexico, historical archeology became a separate scholarly discipline only after World War II (Willey and Sabloff 1974:94; Schuyler 1978:1). Historical archeology developed out of the fields of anthropology, prehistoric archeology, and historic preservation during the 1960s (King et al. 1977:29). Since then, the field has greatly enlarged its area of inquiry, improved its methods and theories, and institutionalized itself as a professional endeavor. In 1992, the discipline's national professional organization, the Society for Historical Archaeology, celebrated its 25th anniversary.

As practiced in North America, historical archeology is generally an endeavor of scientific inquiry (South 1977:6). Although a youthful discipline, historical archeology has made an important impact on the way Americans see their collective history. Perhaps its greatest contribution to general historical knowledge has been in improving our understanding of the history of common people. Historical archeology allows us to reconstruct the places where people lived and worked; the possessions they used and discarded; the food they ate and the resulting rubbish; and the way they died and were buried. By integrating evidence from a variety of documentary sources with the archeological record, historical archeology has proven to be effective in describing how the lifeways of Americans have changed over time.

Historical archeologists study a broad body of evidence. The archeological record contains information on historic populations that are both well-documented and poorly-documented by traditional written records, oral history, and surviving architecture. For example, historical archeologists can study the material world of plantation owners alongside that of the plantation's overseers and slaves. Although impacted by subsequent cultural activities and natural processes, patterns recognized in the archeological record can yield information about changes in technology, social organization, and ideology. With the physical quality of its evidence, it is also a particularly effective tool in the public interpretation of historic places, events, and general historical patterns. Historical archeology addresses a multitude of questions from a variety of fields: anthropology, architectural history, history, and others.

Figure 1. Adolph Bandelier visited Pecos Ruins, N.M. in 1880, which is now Pecos Ruins National Monument. (George C. Bennett)

Across the United States, archeological properties are a finite and increasingly threatened cultural resource. Although archeological sites contain a unique source of information about the past, their study can often require a considerable investment of personnel and funding in background research, excavation, and curation. As the only official national listing of important archeological properties, the National Register is a valuable tool in the management and preservation of our increasingly rare archeological resources. Thus, National Register nominations should be prepared for properties where the management or preservation of the property is anticipated or desirable. All archeologists should be well versed in the kinds and level of information needed to complete a National Register nomination form prior to conducting fieldwork.

In many ways, a National Register nomination is similar to a synopsis of an archeological research report. Research summaries describe the physical environment of the site, sketch the cultural background for the project area, outline the history of previous investigations, detail the nature of the archeological record at the site, and elucidate the important scientific questions that were addressed by the study. National Register nominations contain components comparable to this ideal research report, with specific emphasis on the description of the site and its significance in understanding our past.

This bulletin provides specific guidance on how to prepare National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for historical archeological sites and districts. This guidance applies also to the preparation of the site and district historical archeological nominations that accompany multiple property National Register nominations and **Determination of Eligibility** (DOE) documents. In addition, although the examples here are confined to the field of historical archeology, much of the information presented in this bulletin also applies to nominating prehistoric archeological sites.

This bulletin begins by addressing some of the most commonly asked questions about the National Register nomination process: What is a historical archeological property? How old is a historical archeological property? How are archeological properties from the historic period identified? Who can prepare a nomination? What about nationally significant properties? Should National Register information be restricted from the public? What other National Register Bulletins may be helpful? The remaining portions of the bulletin address the specific process of completing a nomination form for a historical archeological property.

WHAT IS A HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY?

As humans interact with their environment and with each other, they leave behind evidence of their actions. Derived from the common phrase "archeological site," the National Register defines an **archeological property** as the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. It is this physical evidence of the past and its patterning that is the archeologist's data base. The physical evidence, or archeological remains, usually takes the form of artifacts (e.g., fragments of tools, ceramic vessels, or animal remains), features (e.g., remnants of walls, cooking hearths, or trash middens), and ecological evidence (e.g., pollens representing plants that were in the area when the activities occurred). Ecological remains of interest to archeologists are often referred to as "ecofacts." An archeological property may be prehistoric, historic, or contain components from both periods. In accordance with National Register terminology, a property can be a district, site, building, structure, or object.

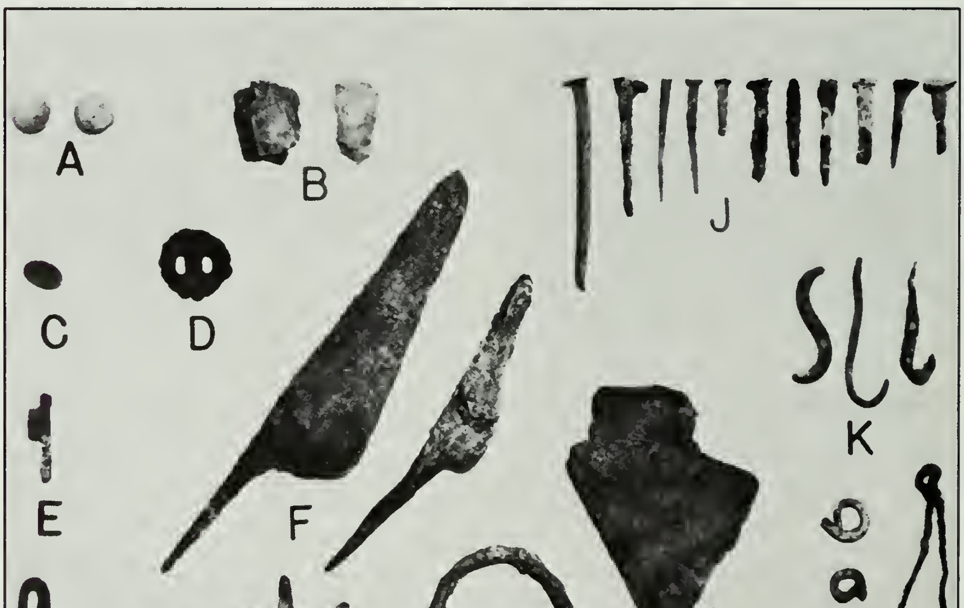


Figure 2. Metal artifacts of Spanish origin excavated from site LA 12315 in Bernalillo County, New Mexico represent the physical remnants resulting from contact between the Spanish and Native American groups in the southwestern United States. (Museum of Albuquerque)

In contrast to a prehistoric archeological property, a **historical archeological property** has physical evidence that post-dates the arrival of Europeans in the New World. Documentary or oral records can be used to better understand these properties and their inhabitants. An integrated historical and archeological investigation will generally produce more information about a particular historic property (or activities associated with that property) than would have been gleaned through the separate study of either the archeological remains or the historical record alone.

Additionally, historical archeological properties may include standing or intact buildings or structures that have a direct historical association with the below-ground archeological remains. Historic places such as Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, that are well-recognized for their historical and architectural importance often contain hidden archeological components.

Figure 3. An excavated Spanish house from site LA 12315 in Bernalillo County, New Mexico is an example of an archeological feature. (Museum of Albuquerque)

HOW OLD ARE HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES?

To distinguish them from prehistoric archeological sites, historical archeological properties date from the historic period. The beginning of this nation's historic period generally corresponds to the commencement of European contact and exploration and the advent of European written records. Because the timing and nature of European contact with native populations varies, however, the specific beginning date for the historic period varies by region.

For example, between 1492 and 1495, Christopher Columbus landed on the island of Puerto Rico; Juan Ponce de Leon named and explored the Florida peninsula in 1513; the English labeled a portion of the Atlantic coastline (now North Carolina) as "Virginia" in 1584; and Jean Nicolet arrived in Wisconsin in 1634. In the western United States, Juan de Anza contacted the Native Americans of what is now inland Southern California in 1749, the year that Alexandria, Virginia, already a thriving port, was officially chartered; and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark first contacted the Native Americans of

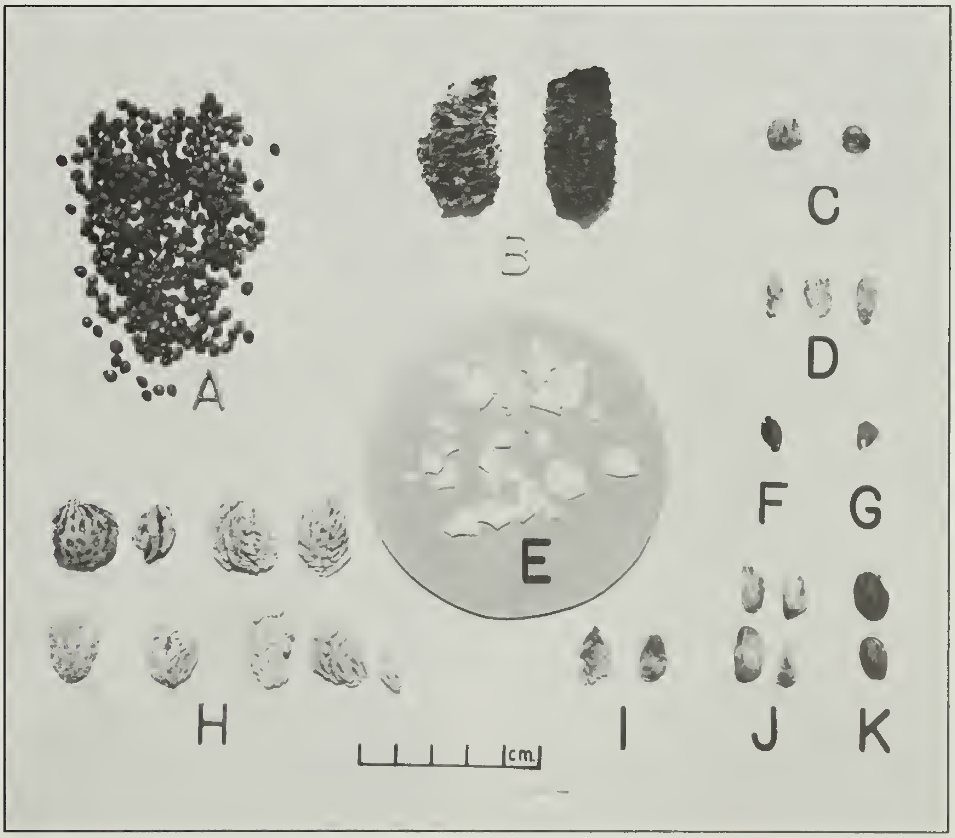


Figure 4. Ecofacts can include juniper berries, charred corn cobs, corn kernels, squash seeds, egg shell fragments, wild plant seeds, peach pits, gourd seeds, and domesticated beans. (Museum of Albuquerque)

the northwest plains in 1805, several centuries after Columbus arrived in the New World. Thus, the boundary between the prehistoric and historic periods is individually defined from region to region. What constitutes contact between Native American and Europeans also varies. In most regions of the country, Native American groups experienced European contact through long-range trade and the diffusion of European diseases long before they had any direct, face-to-face interaction with the Europeans.

Although the historic period begins with European contact, most historical archeologists focus their studies on what Deagan (1988:10) refers to as the post-1500 world system. She explains that historical archeology's "obvious niche" is in the "study of the processes and interrelationships by which human social and economic organization developed and evolved in the modern world" (1988:8).

Archeologists strive to better understand humankind and its history through the study of the physical remains that are left behind and the patterning of these remains. Even modern trash cans and landfills may be worthy of investigation (cf., Rathje 1977, 1979). For the purposes of the National Register of Historic Places, however, historical archeological properties are at least 50 years old. A historical archeological property less than 50 years old may be listed in the National Register if the exceptional importance of the archeological remains can be demonstrated.

HOW ARE ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES FROM THE HISTORIC PERIOD IDENTIFIED?

Does your property contain a historical archeological site? Proper identification of a historic property serves as the foundation for a sound National Register nomination and for subsequent planning, protection, and management of the resource. When considering a property for listing in the National Register, the nomination preparer needs to be able to answer questions about the history of the property and its physical setting, the characteristics of the site's archeological record, and the boundaries of the property.

The identification of historical archeological properties generally involves background research, field survey, archeological testing, and analysis and evaluation of the results. Historical archeologists use a variety of information sources to reconstruct the history of a property including written documents; oral testimony; the presence and condition of surviving buildings, structures, landscapes, and objects; and the archeological record. Written documentary resources provide abundant information about the people and activities that occurred at a site; oral history can enumerate aspects of the archeological property's use, abandonment, and subsequent alteration; and extant buildings, structures, landscape features, and objects can provide important temporal and functional information upon which to base additional research.

Generally background research should be completed prior to the field studies. This research involves examining primary sources of historical information (e.g., deeds and wills), secondary sources (e.g., local histories and genealogies), and historic cartographic sources; reviewing previous archeological research in similar areas, models that predict historical site distribution, and archeological, architectural, and historical site inventory files; and conducting informant interviews.

Figure 5. Historic cartographic resources are an excellent source of information on a variety of historic properties. This copy of John Smith's 1610 map of Virginia shows the location of Tindal's Point, now recorded as the Gloucester Point Archeological District. (Virginia Research Center for Archeology)

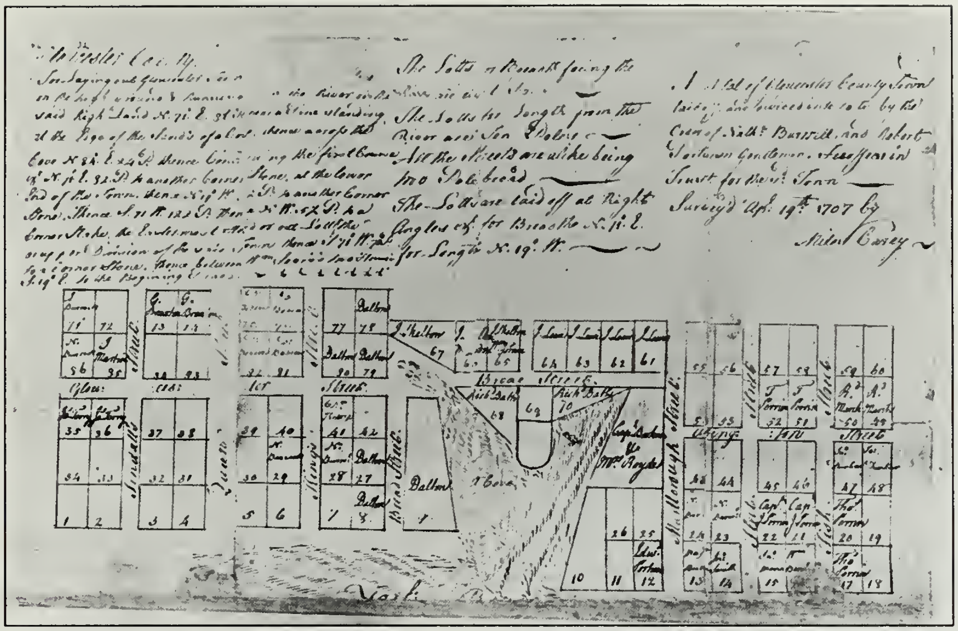


Figure 6. Written documentation of archeological properties may also include surveyor's plats such as this 1707 depiction of Gloucestertown, Virginia. Documentary sources such as these can be used to guide archeological investigations. (Filson Club Library, Louisville, Kentucky)

Figure 7. Historical archeological sites and districts are sometimes portrayed in period illustrations. John Gauntlett drew "A View of the Town of Gloucester Point, York River, Virginia" in 1755. This drawing accurately depicts the town as it was in the 1750s. (Virginia Research Center for Archaeology)

Information that can only be obtained through archeological survey or test excavations may be needed for many historical archeological properties before a nomination can be prepared. The identification of historical archeological properties is discussed more thoroughly in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning,* especially Chapter II, "Conducting the Survey," and Appendix I, "Archeological Surveys." Individual states or localities may have specific guidelines or permit requirements for archeological investigations. Contact your State Historic Preservation Officer and, if appropriate, the Federal Preservation Officer prior to beginning any archeological research project (Carnett 1991).

In order to identify the presence and location of a site, the historical archeologist generally begins by inspecting the ground surface. Artifacts (such as nails, ceramic sherds, and fragments of bottle glass) and features (such as rectangular mounds signaling Civil War tent platforms, circular depressions suggesting the location of a privy or outhouse, or a grouping of hand-made bricks that are the remnants of a chimney) are the most common indicators of historical archeological properties. Artifacts in the plow-disturbed soils of active and former agricultural fields can also demonstrate the location of historical archeological properties. Non-native plant species or spatial patterning of plants (such as clusters of daffodils or groupings of cedar trees) may signal the presence of a historical archeological property.

Historical archeologists usually identify the presence and extent of a site through excavation of systematically- or judgmentally-placed test units. Test units are used to show the presence or absence of artifacts and features below the present ground surface. If the primary goal of the fieldwork is to determine the National Register eligibility of an archeological property, then disturbance to the property through excavation, including test excavation, should be kept to the minimum needed to demonstrate the information potential and boundaries of the archeological deposits.

After the field studies are complete, the archeologist identifies and documents the artifacts, features, and ecofacts that make up the property. For the purpose of comparison with other properties, these data are quantified. Special attention is given to describing and analyzing temporally, functionally, and culturally diagnostic artifacts, features, or ecofacts. Generally, one must complete the laboratory analysis phase of a project before determining the potential significance of an archeological property.

If archeological studies were conducted previously at a site, additional test excavation may not be required before preparing a National Register nomination. For example, the Shenks Ferry site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (a contact period village dating from the sixteenth century) was excavated in the early 1930s and in the 1970s and was listed in the National Register in 1982 without additional field investigations.

Increasingly, archeologists are using scientific instruments to identify

Figure 8. The Shenks Ferry Site in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, an important contact period village site, was excavated in the 1930s and was listed in the National Register without additional excavations. (Archaeology Laboratory, WPMM, Harrisburg, Pa.)

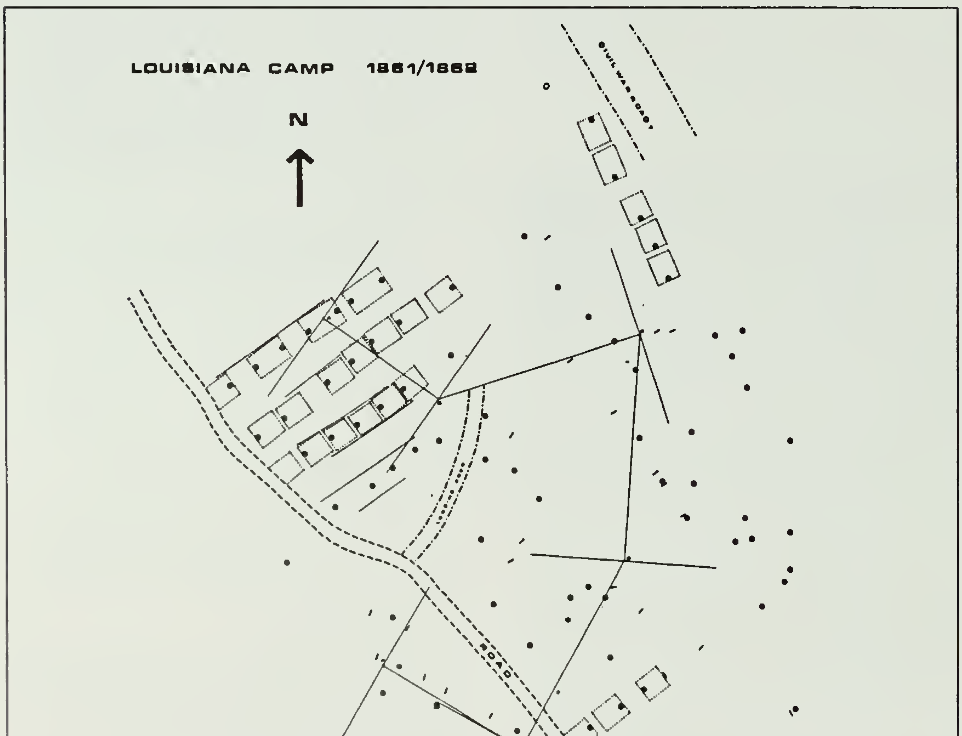


Figure 9. Because this plan showed the layout of Camp Carondelet, Prince William County, Virginia, acheological excavations were not required to list this Civil War encampment under Criterion D. (Jan Townsend)

subsurface archeological features. Remote sensing techniques, which include ground-penetrating radar, soil resistivity, and soil chemistry surveys, are often applied in conjunction with test excavations that confirm the presence of subsurface cultural remains (Thomas 1987). For example, at the John Dickinson house, a National Historic Landmark located near Dover, Delaware, ground-penetrating radar was used to locate subsurface evidence of outbuildings, barns, and other features prior to the reconstruction of this eighteenth-century plantation's architecture (Bevan 1981).

The patterning of artifacts and features on the ground surface of some properties may be sufficient to warrant nominating them to the National Register. If this is the case, then demonstrating the presence of intact subsurface artifact or feature patterning through test excavations may not be required. For example, Camp Carondelet in Prince William County, Virginia, the 1861-1862 winter camp of a Louisiana brigade, was listed in the National Register without excavations. This Civil War camp, which is evidenced by above-ground patterning of hut outlines, chimney falls, trash pits, roads, and rifle pits has sufficient surface information to justify a statement of significance. Field work included mapping the above camp features and noting the location of artifacts visible on the surface of the ground and in and around holes dug by relic hunters.

Among American archeologists, specific test strategies—that is, the number, shape, placement, and method of test excavations—are as diverse as the characteristics of the archeological record. Because of the impact on the quality of information recovered, the archeological field methods used at historic properties are an important part of the description of any archeological research project.

WHO CAN PREPARE NOMINATIONS FOR HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES?

Anyone may prepare a historical archeological property nomination and submit it to the National Register through the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or a Federal agency's Historic Preservation Officer (FPO). At a minimum, the preparer(s) should have a first-hand knowledge of the relevant archeological and historical literature and of archeological resources similar to the property being nominated or have the assistance of persons who do.

In general, archeologists who meet the minimum qualifications for a professional in historical archeology [1] have the knowledge or expertise needed to adequately describe and evaluate the significance of a historical archeological property. These qualifications include a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or a related field; field and analytical experience in North American archeology; at least one year of full-time supervisory experience in the study of historical archaeological properties; and a demonstrated ability to carry research to completion. With guidance from a SHPO office or federal agency or with training through paraprofessional certification programs or academic course work, avocational archeologists and others can acquire the knowledge needed to prepare archeological nominations.

WHEN SHOULD INFORMATION ABOUT HISTORIC PROPERTIES BE RESTRICTED FROM PUBLIC ACCESS?

Although the information in the National Register is part of the public record, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1992 and Section 9(a) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act provide the legal authority for restricting information about archeological properties. *National Register Bulletin 29: Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Resources* specifies the legislative authority for restricting information in the National Register as well as in other inventories. In general, information can be restricted from public disclosure if its release is likely to cause a significant invasion of privacy, risk harm to the historic resource, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.

Vandalism, artifact collecting (also called pot hunting, relic hunting, bottle collecting, etc.) and removal of historic features or structures are all activities that diminish the integrity of a historical archeological site. In order to minimize the possibility that these activities will occur as a result of nominating the site to the National Register, the preparer may ask that the specific location of the property be restricted. Other kinds of information (e.g., the presence of human remains or marketable artifacts) may also be restricted. Restricted information other than location should be on a separate continuation sheet and not in the body of the text. Locational information is provided in specific sections of the nomination and is deleted easily.

If the property and its location are generally known, then locational information should not be restricted. Also, if all of the site information should be made available to those conducting research or, for example developing heritage tourism or education projects, then the information should not be restricted.

WHAT IF A HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY IS NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT?

Historical archeological properties are nominated at the local, state, or national level of significance. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) make the recommendation as to level of significance based upon the documentation presented in the nomination. Most historical archeological sites are listed as significant at a statewide or local level. Note that "statewide" is checked for "regionally" significant properties. The SHPO of FPO may check "nationally" significant if the significance of the property transcends regional significance.

The Secretary of Interior, however, determines if a property is <u>officially</u> of national significance. In order to make this determination, the Secretary applies the criteria and follows the procedures in 36 CFR, Part 65—National Historic Landmarks Program. Archeological sites are evaluated generally under criterion 6, which reads:

> (6) that have yielded information of major scientific importance by revealing new cultures, or by shedding light upon periods of occupation over large areas of the United States. Such sites are those which have yielded, or which may reasonably be expected to yield, data affecting theories, concepts and ideas to a major degree.

If a property appears to be nationally significant and qualify for designation as a National Historic Landmark, then Appendix V of *National Register Bulletin 16A* should be consulted for additional guidelines on completing the National Register form and providing supplemental information. (Also see *Archeology in the National Historic Landmarks Program* by Robert S. Grumet 1988; 1990.)

---

[1] The minimum qualifications for a professional historical archeologist, as well as other cultural resources specialists, are outlined in "Appendix A - Professional Qualification Standards," Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61.

WHAT OTHER NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS MAY BE HELPFUL?

Appendix A, "National Register Bulletins," lists the current National Register bulletins that provide guidance on nominating properties to the National Register. The primary bulletin for all individual and district nominations is *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. *National Register Bulletin 16B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* outlines how to prepare a multiple property documentation form.

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation is important to consult, especially when evaluating historical archeological properties that may also be important for their association with historical events or broad patterns, significant persons, or significant architecture. Archeologists find *National Register Bulletin 12: Definition of Boundaries for Archeological Properties* to be especially helpful. Depending on the individual circumstances of your property, other bulletins may be useful.

In addition to the requirements described in this and other National Register bulletins, individual SHPOs and FPOs may request additional information not required as part of a complete National Register form. Prior to budgeting for, or embarking upon, a nomination project, consult the appropriate SHPOs or FPOs about additional requirements and the nomination review process.

II. DESCRIBING HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

To facilitate preparation of a National Register Registration Form (NPS 10-900), this section and the following section "Evaluating Significance" are organized according to the sections of the form. The description and evaluation narratives are preceded on the form by information categories, which consist of a series of checked boxes or brief single-phrase entries. The data in the information categories are entered into the National Register Information System (NRIS) database for each National Register property. The data entered in the information categories must be consistent with the information presented in the narrative discussions.

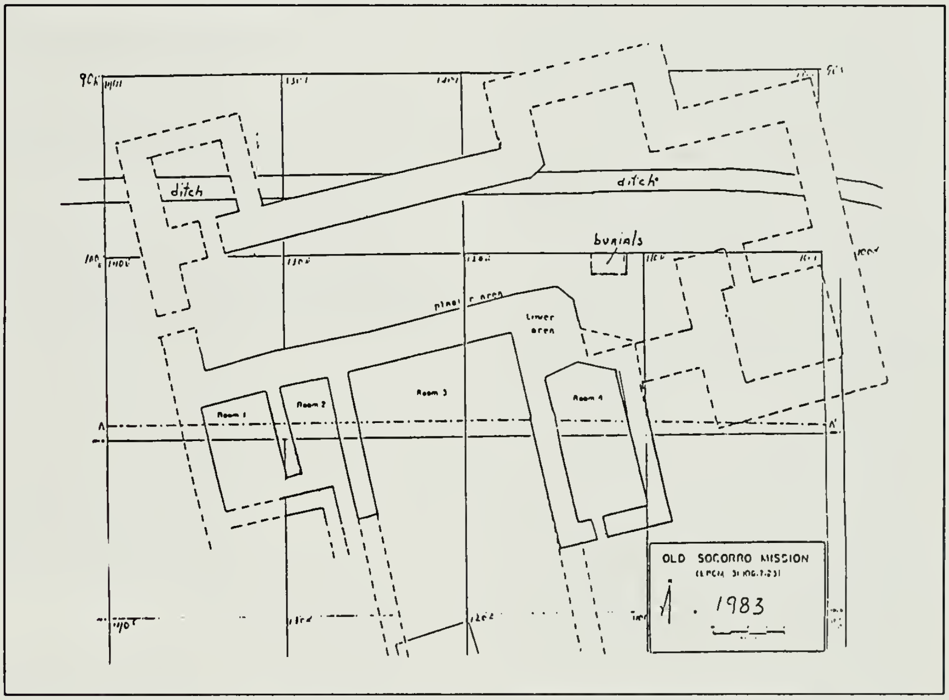


Figure 10. This is a plan view of the Old Socorro Mission after excavations in 1983. This historical archeological property is classified as a site. (Texas Historical Commission)

CLASSIFICATION

Most historical archeological properties are classified either as a site or as a district. A site is the location of a significant event or of historical human occupation or activity. The location must possess historical, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing building or structure. Comprising the remains of a sixteenth- through nineteenth-century Spanish mission, Mission Socorro in El Paso County, Texas is an example of an archeological site. Established after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, this property functioned as a refugee mission for the Piro Indians. This site contains a material record of Piro acculturation into the Spanish and subsequent Anglo-American cultures. Study of the property could reveal information about lifeways at eighteenth-century Spanish missions and changes in Spanish and Native American technology, society, and ideology in a colonial frontier setting.

A district is a grouping of sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are linked historically by function, theme, or physical development or aesthetically by plan. The properties within a district are usually contiguous. For example, the Wakulla Springs Archeological and Historical District in Florida contains 55 prehistoric and historical archeological

Figure 11. A contributing resource in the Wakulla Springs, Florida Archeological District, this early twentieth-century turpentine processing camp was identified through surface evidence. (Stephen C. Bryne)

properties and 6 buildings that contribute to this diverse National Register district.

Because archeological investigations are labor intensive and time consuming, survey and evaluation of 100 percent of the resources within a proposed archeological district may be impractical, if not unattainable. If it can be demonstrated that the area between the individual properties, although not completely surveyed, is likely to contain significant resources related to the documented properties, then classification as a district may still be appropriate despite the lack of a 100 percent survey.

When the sites within a district are not contiguous and the space between the sites is not significant and the sites have a direct relationship through cultural affiliation or as related elements of a pattern of land use or historical development, then the property is best described as a discontiguous district. A discontiguous district is most appropriate where:

- Elements, such as sites, are spatially discrete.
- Space between the elements, or sites, has not been demonstrated to be significant as it relates to the district.
- Visual continuity is not a factor in the significance.

The Fort Davis family fort in Stephens County, Texas is an example of a discontiguous district. Established and occupied during the Civil War by refugee farm families from dispersed ranches, the fort was encompassed by a picket wall and contained domestic structures surrounding a courtyard area. Located through a controlled surface collection in a plowed field and the analysis of documentary records, the discontiguous district consists of the fort area and an associated graveyard located some distance from the compound.

Multiple property submissions comprise a group of individual properties that share a common theme or historic context. Multiple property nominations facilitate the evaluation and registration of individual properties by grouping them with other properties with similar characteristics. Multiple property submissions are made up of a cover document (NPS 10-900-b) and individual nominations. The cover document includes the following sections: Statement of Historic Contexts, Associated Property Types, Geographical Data, Summary of Identification and

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTY AND RESOURCE TYPES

Type	National Register Definition
District	A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. **Examples:** college campuses; central business districts; residential areas; commercial areas; large forts; industrial complexes; civic centers; rural villages; canal systems; collections of habitation and limited activity sites; irrigation systems; large farms, ranches, estates, or plantations; transportation networks; and large landscaped parks.
Site	A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. **Examples:** habitation sites, funerary sites; rock shelters; village sites; hunting and fishing sites; ceremonial sites; petroglyphs; rock carvings; gardens; battlefields; ruins of historic buildings and structures; campsites; sites of treaty signings; trails; areas of land; shipwrecks; cemeteries; designed landscapes; and natural features, such as springs, rock formations, and land areas having cultural significance.
Building	A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and a jail or a house and a barn. **Examples:** Houses; barns; stables; sheds; garages; courthouses; city halls; social halls; commercial buildings; libraries; factories; mills; train depots; stationary mobile homes; hotels; theaters; schools; stores; and churches.
Structure	The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. **Examples:** bridges; tunnels; gold dredges; fire towers; canals; turbines; dams; power plants; corncribs; silos; roadways; shot tower; windmills; grain elevators; kilns; mounds; cairns; palisade fortifications; earthworks; railroad grades; systems of roadways and paths; boats and ships; railroad locomotives and cars; telescopes; carousels; bandstands; gazebos; and aircraft.
Object	The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. **Examples:** sculpture; monuments; boundary markers; statuary; and foundations.

Evaluation Methods, and Major Bibliographic References. The individual nominations, which can be districts, sites, structures, or objects, include brief description and significance sections and boundary and bibliographic information. Multiple property submissions are designed to facilitate nominating additional properties at a later date.

Previously prepared multiple property submissions can be useful guides to appropriate historic contexts and registration requirements for historical archeological properties. Multiple property submissions are discussed in *National Register Bulletin 16B: How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form.* The National Register maintains a list of approved multiple property submissions; the list and copies of the documentation are available upon request.

HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICTS: CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A **contributing** site, building, structure, or object adds to the historical associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant; a **noncontributing** site, building, structure, or object does not. A **contributing** resource has the following characteristics:

- It was present during the period of time that the property achieved its significance.
- It relates to the documented significance of the property.
- It possesses historical integrity or is capable of yielding important information relevant to the significance of the property.

Contributing and noncontributing resources need to be differentiated and tallied. Identify all sites, buildings, structures, and objects located within the property's boundaries that are substantial in size and scale and determine which are contributing and which are noncontributing. As a general rule:

- Count a geographically continuous site as a single unit regardless of its size or complexity.
- Count separate areas of a discontiguous district as separate entities (e.g., sites, structures, etc.).
- Do not count minor resources (such as small sheds, grave markers, or machinery) unless they are important to the property's significance.
- Do not count architectural ruins separately from the site of which they are a part.
- Do not count landscape features (such as fences and paths) separately from the site of which they are a part unless they are particularly important or intrusive. For example, a narrow gravel pathway built 10 years ago to guide tourists from one mission building to another should not be counted.
- Do not count individual archeological components of stratified archeological sites separately.

A landscape feature, such as a formal garden or complex of formal gardens, may be classified and counted either as a site or as a district. Landscape features associated with historical archeological properties, however, will generally be counted as sites. *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* and *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominated Designed Historic Landscapes* provide guidance on defining, describing, and evaluating rural and designed landscapes. Refer to *National Register Bulletin 16A* for further guidance on counting resources.

CLASSIFICATION EXAMPLES

Situation	Classification
1870s homestead archeological site with no standing structures or above-ground ruins.	Site
1870s homestead archeological site with a standing barn and house dating to the 1870s.	Site
1870s homestead archeological site situated atop important prehistoric archeological deposits.	Site
Four 1870s homestead sites adjacent to one another.	District
A historic canal system fragmented by modern developments.	Discontiguous District
Three historically-related shipwrecks that are located approximately one-quarter mile apart.	Discontiguous District
Twenty grist mill sites located within a particular county.	Multiple Property Submission

HISTORIC AND CURRENT FUNCTIONS OR USES

Historic function or use relates to the function of the property during the time period associated with the property's significance. Current function refers to the present-day function/use of the property. Historic function and current function for historical archeological properties usually differ. For example, a Colonial-period site with a buried foundation of a county courthouse that is currently under cultivation has a historic function of GOVERNMENT/ county courthouse and a current function of AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ agricultural field. If none of the listed functions and uses is appropriate, then the "Other" category may be checked and a description filled in.

Note that completion of the "Functions/Uses" category is especially important. There is no site-type category, in the sense that archeologists use the term, on the nomination form. Since most historical archeological properties are classified by function or use, the Function/Use designation approximates a site-type designation.

FUNCTIONS AND USES PERTAINING TO ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel, institutional housing, camp, village site
Agriculture/ Subsistence	Processing, storage, agricultural field, animal facility, fishing facility or site, horticultural facility, agricultural outbuilding, irrigation facility
Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	Manufacturing facility, extractive facility, waterworks, energy facility, communications facility, processing site, industrial storage
Commerce/Trade	Business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse, trade (archeology)
Transportation	Rail-related, air-related, water-related, road-related (vehicular), pedestrian-related
Government	Capitol, city hall, correctional facility, fire station, government office, diplomatic building, custom house, post office, public works, courthouse
Defense	Arms storage, fortification, military facility, battle site, Coast Guard facility, naval facility, air facility
Recreation and Culture	Theater, auditorium, museum, music facility, sports facility, outdoor recreation, fair, monument/marker, work of art
Landscape	Parking lot, park, plaza, garden, forest, unoccupied land, underwater, natural feature, street furniture/ object, conservation area
Education	School, college, library, research facility, education-related
Religion	Religious facility, ceremonial site, church school, church-related residence
Funerary	Cemetery, graves/burial, mortuary
Health Care	Hospital, clinic, sanitarium, medical business/office, resort
Social	Meeting hall, clubhouse, civic
Vacant/Not in Use	(Use this category when the property is not being used)
Work in Progress	
Unknown	
Other	

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION AND MATERIALS

The descriptive categories—Architectural Classification and Materials—are applicable only for historical archeological sites that have standing, intact buildings or structures. If the property has a standing, intact contributing structure or building, then these descriptive categories must be completed.

Data categories for "Architectural Classification" and architectural style references are listed in *National Register Bulletin 16A.* These categories represent American architectural styles. An archeologist may need to consult with an architectural historian to identify the correct architectural classification. If the building or structure does not fit into the classification scheme and an appropriate classification is known, then "Other" should be checked and the name written in. If a building or structure style is not listed in the "Architectural Classification" list and "Other" is inappropriate, then "No Style" should be entered.

Architectural classification "categories," "subcategories," and "other stylistic terminology" have not been established for "ruins." Ruins are defined by the National Register as buildings or structures that no longer possess original design or structural integrity. When there is considerable structural integrity still remaining, which is the case at many pueblos, the property should be classified as buildings rather than ruins. The principal existing and visible exterior materials,

whether historic or nonhistoric, of standing buildings or structures or of above-ground ruins must be described. A listing of materials from which to choose is provided in *National Register Bulletin 16A*. If there are no above-ground buildings, structures, or ruins, enter N/A. For example, if there is a subsurface stone foundation but no above-ground evidence, N/A should be entered.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The narrative description is the text that describes the historical archeological site as it was in the past (i.e., during its "period of significance") and as it is in the present. It also describes the property's environmental or physical condition, including the property's past environmental setting and its current setting. The property's physical integrity should also be discussed. There is no outline that must be followed when describing historical archeological properties. Many preparers, however, have found the following outline useful for describing historical archeological properties.

1. SUMMARY

Summarize the highlights of the information presented in the description narrative. At a minimum, the summary paragraph(s) should identify the general location of the property, its type, period of significance, the cultural group(s) associated with the property, the range of contributing resources, and the integrity of the property and its setting. Note that the period of significance and the cultural group associated with the property will be discussed more fully in the following "Evaluating Significance" section. For the purposes of this summary, these subjects should be discussed to the level needed to provide the reader with a basic orientation regarding the property.

2. ENVIRONMENT

Describe the present and, if different, the past environment and physical setting that prevailed during the property's period(s) of occupation or use, or period of significance. This description should focus on the environmental features or factors that are or were relevant to the location, use, formation, or preservation of the historical archeological property.

3. TIME PERIOD OF OCCUPATION OR USE

Identify the time period when the property is known or projected to have been occupied or used. Explain how the period of time was determined, especially the beginning and end dates. Include comparisons with similar properties if data from them were used to establish the time period. The period of occupation often corresponds to the period of significance. Note that the individual period(s) of occupation or use is discussed in detail under the physical description of the site/district. This section is intended to be more general and inclusive of the periods of occupation.

4. PERSONS, ETHNIC GROUPS, OR ARCHEOLOGICAL CULTURES

Identify those who, through their activities, created the historical archeological property or, in the case of a district, occupied or used the area and created the sites within it. Discuss the supporting evidence for making such a determination.

5. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Describe the physical makeup of the nominated property or properties. Where appropriate, the description of a site or a district should include the following:

<u>Site</u>:

- Site type, such as tavern, rural homestead, military fortification, or shoe factory.
- Important (or contributing) standing structures, buildings, or ruins.
- Kinds and approximate number of features (e.g., trash pits, roads, or garden terraces), artifacts (e.g., medicine bottles), and ecofacts (e.g., insects).
- Known or projected depth and extent of the archeological deposits (including prehistoric deposits if present or expected) and the supporting evidence for archeological integrity.
- Known or projected dates for the period(s) in which the site was occupied or used and the supporting evidence.
- Vertical and horizontal distribution of features, artifacts, and ecofacts.
- Natural and cultural processes, such as flooding and refuse disposal, that have influenced the formation of the site.
- Noncontributing buildings, structures, and objects within the site.

<u>District</u>:

- Type of district, such as an eighteenth-century New England village or a nineteenth-century manufacturing complex.
- Cultural, historical, or other relationships among the sites that make the district a cohesive unit.
- Kinds and number of contributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects that make up the district.
- Information on individual or representative sites and other resources within the district. Refer to the "Physical Characteristics" of a "Site" presented above. For districts with few significant archeological resources (usually sites), describe the individual sites. For historical archeological districts with a number of resources (usually sites), describe the most representative resources or types of resources and present the data on the individual resources in a table.
- Noncontributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects within the district.

6. LIKELY APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY DURING ITS PERIOD(S) OF OCCUPATION OR USE

Because of limited data, this description is often general and speculative, especially if above-ground elements no longer exist. Nevertheless, the description should be consistent with the description of the archeological remains. Knowledge of similar properties that have been comprehensively investigated may be used to support the description. A description of the property as it likely appeared in the past is particularly useful in evaluating integrity.

Figure 12. This figure shows a conjectural reconstruction of the San Juan de Aspalaga Church at the Pine Tuft Site in Jefferson County, Florida. Although similar illustrations are not required, National Register nominations should include a description of the likely appearance of the property during its period of use. (L. Ross Morrell)

7. CURRENT AND PAST IMPACTS

Identify the impacts, natural and cultural, past and current, on or immediately around the property, such as modern development, vandalism, neglect, road construction, agriculture, soil erosion, or flooding. For a district, describe the integrity of the district as a whole and the integrity of individual sites. The emphasis in this section should be on identifying the kinds of impacts and assessing the extent or degree of impact. If qualitative categories, such as "high," "low," etc., are used, then these should be defined.

8. INTEGRITY

Archeologists use the word **integrity** to describe the level of preservation or quality of information contained within a district, site, or excavated assemblage. A property with good archeological integrity has archeological deposits that are relatively intact and complete. The archeological record at a site with integrity has not been severely impacted by later cultural activities or natural processes. Properties without archeological integrity may contain elements that are inconsistent with a particular time period or culture. For example, the contents of a seventeenth-century Native American trash pit should not contain artifacts indicative of a nineteenth-century American farmstead. Because of the complexity of the archeological record, however, integrity is a relative measure and its definition depends upon the historic context of the archeological property.

Few archeological properties have wholly undisturbed cultural deposits. Often, the constant occupation or periodic reuse of site locations can create complex stratigraphic situations. Above-ground organization of features and artifacts may be used as evidence that below-ground patterning is intact. Because of the complexity of the archeological record and the myriad of cultural and natural formation processes that may impact a site, the definition of archeological integrity varies from property to property. For properties eligible under Criterion D, integrity requirements relate directly to the types of research questions defined within the archeologist's research design. In general, archeological integrity may be demonstrated by the presence of:

- Spatial patterning of surface artifacts or features that represent differential uses or activities,
- Spatial patterning of subsurface artifacts or features, or
- Lack of serious disturbance to the property's archeological deposits.

In addressing the presence of nineteenth-century farmsteads, archeologist John Wilson, for example, posed three sets of questions that are helpful in determining the potential archeological integrity of a given site or district (Wilson 1990):

- Are the archeological features and other deposits temporally diagnostic, spatially discrete, and functionally defined? Can you interpret what activities took place at the property and when they occurred?

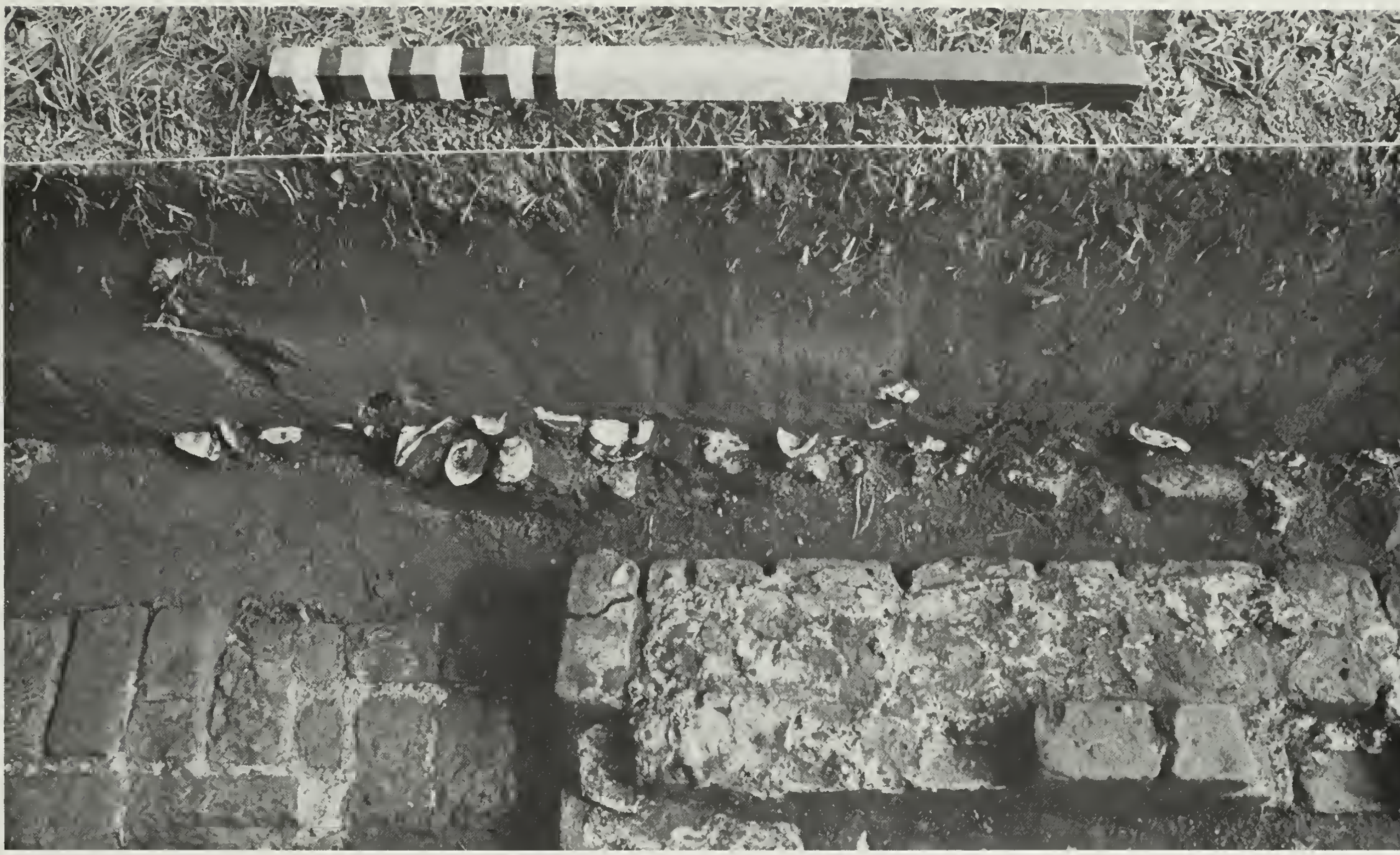


Figure 13. Seventeenth-century foundations at Gloucester Point, Virginia help to demonstrate the archeological integrity of this district. (Virginia Research Center for Archaeology)

- How did the historic property become an archeological site? Were the cultural and natural site formation processes catastrophic, deliberate, or gradual? How did these changes impact the property's archeological deposits?
- What is the quality of the documentary record associated with the occupation and subsequent uses of the property? Are the archeological deposits assignable to a particular individual's, family's, or group's activities?

As defined by the National Register, properties that are eligible for inclusion have integrity. Integrity has seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As with much of the National Register nomination process, assessment of the archeological integrity at a particular historic property or district depends upon the identified historic contexts, questions, and research design. A comprehensive, accurate, and explicit evaluation of archeological integrity is an essential part of any nomination. The aspects of integrity are discussed in the section titled "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity."

9. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations are discussed for the purposes of (1) documenting disturbances from archeological investigations, (2) identifying the information that the property has already yielded, and (3) determining, in part, the information potential if additional studies are conducted at the property. The following topics should be addressed: archival, literature, and oral history research; the extent and purpose of any excavation, testing, mapping, or surface collection; dates of relevant research and field work and pertinent biases; the identity of the researchers and, if relevant, their institutional or organizational affiliation; and directly relevant bibliographic references. Focus on those studies that pertain to the specific property being nominated. Other relevant studies and research should become evident through reading the "Contexts" section in the narrative significance discussion. Of particular importance are the archeological studies conducted to identify the property and determine its horizontal and vertical extent and its integrity.

10. CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

List the contributing and noncontributing resources if they have not already been described as such in previous subsections. Often in the case of archeological properties, all categories of resources except "site" are noncontributing. When this occurs, the preparer simply needs to state, for example, that "all nine buildings on the property postdate the period of significance and are noncontributing resources" and that "there is only one contributing resource—the archeological site." Note that the totals of the contributing and noncontributing counts in the text must match with those found on the National Register form under the heading "Number of Resources within Property" and match those identified on the site map.

III. EVALUATING SIGNIFICANCE

The "Statement of Significance" is an analytical statement. In this section the significance of the property is justified by addressing applicable National Register criteria, areas of significance, period of significance, cultural affiliation, and, if applicable, criteria considerations, significant dates, significant persons, and the architect or builder.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:

A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Unless certain special requirements (known as the criteria considerations) are met, moved properties; birthplaces; cemeteries; reconstructed buildings, structures, or objects; commemorative properties; and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not generally eligible for the National Register. The criteria considerations, or exceptions to these rules, are found in *National Register Bulletin 16A* and *National Register Bulletin 15.*

Note: if a property is an integral part of a district or site that meets the criteria, then do not apply the criteria considerations to the individual property. For example, a nomination for an archeological district consisting of archeological sites, some above-ground ruins, several standing structures, and two historically associated cemeteries need not address the criterion consideration for cemeteries because the two cemeteries are an integral part of the district. For more information on cemeteries and burial places, see *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places.*

The National Register criteria considerations are:

A. A **religious property** may be eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

B. A **property removed** from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for its architectural value or it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

C. A **birthplace or grave** of a historical figure may be eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

D. A **cemetery** may be eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

E. A **reconstructed property** may be eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived.

F. A **property primarily commemorative** in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historic significance.

G. A property achieving significance within the last **50 years** may be eligible if it is of **exceptional importance.**

A National Register property must meet at least one of the above National Register criteria; it may meet more than one. **Each criterion that is checked on the nomination form must be fully justified.** For example, if a Civil War battlefield qualifies under Criteria A and D, then both the battle and its importance and the important information that archeological investigations would likely yield need to be addressed.

This bulletin primarily deals with archeological properties that are being justified under Criterion D. Historical archeological properties, however, may also qualify for listing under Criteria A, B, or C. This is discussed in the next sections "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity" and "Documenting Historical Archeological Properties Under the Criteria ."

Properties nominated to the National Register under Criteria A, B, or C often contain archeological deposits. For example, a nineteenth-century farmstead (including the main house and outbuildings) that qualifies for listing under Criteria A, B, or C may have intact archeological deposits. In many cases, however, these deposits are undocumented. In such cases, the preparer should clearly note the potential for archeological deposits in the text

of the nomination. Unless the significance of the property is justified under Criterion D, Criterion D should not be checked on the nomination form. Once additional studies are done to document the archeological information retained in the site, then the nomination form should be amended to add Criterion D.

ASPECTS, OR QUALITIES, OF INTEGRITY

The National Register criteria stipulate that a property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. *National Register Bulletin 15* directs that "**integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance**" and "**to retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects.**"

The importance of each of these aspects of integrity depends upon the nature of the property and the criterion or criteria under which it is being nominated. Integrity of location, design, materials, and association are of primary importance, for example, when nominating historical archeological sites under Criteria A and B. Design, materials, and workmanship are especially important under Criterion C. Location, design, materials, and association are generally the most relevant aspects of integrity under Criterion D. Integrity of setting within the site is important under Criteria A and B. Under Criteria C and D, integrity of setting adds to the overall integrity of an individual site and is especially important when assessing the integrity of a district. Integrity of feeling also adds to the integrity of historical archeological sites or districts as well as to other types of properties. Integrity of setting and feeling usually increase the "recognizability," of the site or district and enhances one's ability to interpret a historical archeological site's or district's historical significance.

LOCATION

The location of a property often helps explain its importance. Historical archeological sites and districts almost always have integrity of location. Integrity of location is closely linked to integrity of association, which is discussed below. Shipwreck sites best illustrate the subtleties of integrity of location.

ASPECTS, OR QUALITIES, OF INTEGRITY

Aspect/Quality	Definition
Location	The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
Design	The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
Setting	The physical environment of a historic property.
Materials	The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
Workmanship	The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
Feeling	A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
Association	The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck comprises a ship that fought in a very important battle of the Civil War. Its significance is tied to only this battle.

- If the ship sank during the battle or in a place away from the battle site but the sinking was related to the battle, then the shipwreck still retains integrity of location under any of the criteria.

- If, for reasons unrelated to the battle, the ship sank in another location, then the shipwreck, no matter how intact it is, does not have integrity of location under Criterion A.

EXAMPLE: The above mentioned ship is also important because of its unique construction.

- If the ship's sinking is unrelated to its role in the Civil War, then the shipwreck is still eligible for listing under Criterion C, because the location of the ship's sinking is unrelated to the importance of the ship's construction.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck is a ship that was commanded by one naval officer from 1850 to 1870. It engaged in blockades, battles, and general transport. The naval officer is now recognized as one of the most important naval officers in the Civil War and an innovator of naval engagement techniques.

- No matter where the ship sank, it is still eligible under Criterion B.

Note that, as under Criterion A, integrity of location is usually a prerequisite under Criterion B. In this example, however, the property's significance is tied to an important naval officer and by nature, ships change location.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck is a sailing ship that patrolled Maine's coast from 1840 to 1890. Its significance is tied to that function. It has state-wide significance.

- If the ship later sank off Maine's coast or in an adjoining river or bay, then the ship has integrity of location under Criterion A.

- If the ship sailed to Florida in 1890 to serve as a private yacht and along the way sank off Cape Hatteras, then the ship does not have integrity of location under Criterion A.

EXAMPLE: Each of the above shipwreck examples have intact archeological deposits.

- If each of the shipwreck sites can yield important information through archeological investigations, then each, as a historical archeological site, has integrity of location under Criterion D.

EXAMPLE: The shipwreck is a ship that sank during a War of 1812 naval battle; subsequent natural erosion and turbulence has since scattered the ship's structure and contents over at least a two square-mile area. Occasionally, divers find artifacts that are believed to be from the ship, but there is no discernable patterning of remains.

- If no discernable patterning is present, then the shipwreck has no integrity of location under any of the criteria, including Criterion D.

DESIGN

Elements of design include organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. The word "design" brings to mind architectural plans and images of buildings or structures. Design, however, also applies to the layout of towns, villages, plantations, etc. For a historical archeological site, integrity of design generally refers to the patterning of structures, buildings, or discrete activity areas relative to one another. It is of paramount importance under Criterion C and is extremely important under Criteria A and B. Recognizability of a property, or the ability of a property to convey its significance, depends largely upon the degree to which the design of the property is intact. The nature of the property and its historical importance are also a factor.

Under Criterion D, integrity of design for historical archeological sites most closely approximates intra-site artifact and feature patterning. For districts, inter-site patterning can be used to illustrate integrity of design.

EXAMPLE: The historical archeological site was a large 1890s horse farm that had a main house and office, many outbuildings, a race track, and paddocks. The horse farm is most noted for the innovative layout of its buildings and structures. Because its site plan proved to be especially efficient, all later horse farms in the area adopted the same design for placement of their buildings and structures. Because of the increased efficiency, horse farming surpassed crop-based farming and has served as the economic base for the region since 1900.

- If only the foundation of the main house and adjacent archeological deposits still exist, then the archeological site does not have sufficient integrity to qualify under Criterion A (or Criterion B if the property was owned and operated by an important horse breeder). The site may still retain sufficient archeological data on 1890s settlement and consumer behavior to nominate it under Criterion D.

- If this historical archeological site encompasses the entire horse farm complex and its significance can be conveyed from the patterning of the remaining building and structure foundations and track, remnants of paddock fence posts, intact road beds, etc., then the horse farm site likely has sufficient integrity of design under Criteria A and D, and perhaps C. If the horse farm was built and operated by a renowned horse breeder, then the property would qualify under Criterion B.

All properties must be able to convey their significance. Under Criterion D, properties do this through the information that they contain. Under Criteria A, B, and C, the National Register places a heavy emphasis on a property looking like it did during its period of significance. One of the tests is to ask if a person from the time or the important person who lived there, would recognize it. If the answer is "yes," then the property probably has integrity of design. If the answer is "no," then the property probably does not. Keep in mind that the reason why the property is significant is a very important factor when determining what is it that the person should recognize. For example, if a plantation was best known for its formal and informal gardens and agricultural activities, then recognizable landscapes may be more important than recognizable buildings.

EXAMPLE: The site was a 1790s mill site. Above-ground ruins, including the millrace and mill foundation, are present. The mill was the village's first and only industry, and the village grew up around it.

- If the site is in a 1950s subdivision and the creek is gone, then this historical archeological site lacks sufficient integrity of design under Criterion A.

- If the mill site is located within a small, relatively intact 1790s village and its importance in the early development of the village is evident given its placement relative to the neighboring 1790s buildings and the still flowing creek, then the historical archeological site has sufficient integrity of design under Criterion A. If it were associated with a miller important in the establishment and early development of the village, then the site would qualify under Criterion B.

One of the most common questions asked about archeology sites and integrity is: Can a plowed site be eligible for listing in the National Register? The answer, which relates to integrity of location and design, is: If plowing has displaced artifacts to some extent, but the activity areas or the important information at the site are still discernable, then the site still has integrity of location or design. If not, then the site has no integrity of location or design.

SETTING

Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open-space, views, landscapes, vegetation, man-made features (e.g., paths, fences), and relationships between buildings and other features.

Historical archeological sites may be nominated under Criterion D without integrity of setting if they have important information potential. For example, if a site has rich and well-stratified archeological deposits dating from the 1690s to the 1790s but is located under a modern parking lot and between two modern commercial buildings, it will still qualify under Criterion D. In this case, the setting does not detract from the information potential of the site.

If a site's or district's historical setting (or the physical environment as it appeared during its period of significance) is intact, then the ability of the site or district to convey its significance is enhanced. If the setting conveys a historical archeological site's significance, then the site has integrity of setting under Criteria A and B. In order to convey significance, the setting must

- Appear as it did during the site's or district's period of significance, and

- Be integral to the importance of the site or district.

EXAMPLE: The historical archeological district encompasses an area occupied by a Native American tribe during the 1800s. Fifteen fishing camps are located on points of land that jut into the large lake and three villages are on high knolls overlooking the lake. These fishing camps and villages together represent Native American occupation and exploitation of the lake during the late 1800s. The Native American's economy was based on fishing and local trapping. There are surface remains and some above-ground features at the sites that are ruins of what were wooden shacks, but the fishing camps and villages are primarily represented by below-ground archeological deposits.

- If the natural environment around the lake and on the knolls appears as it did in the 1800s and the visitor can easily understand the significance of the sites and their relationships to each other and the lake and the surrounding knolls and can appreciate the late 1800s lifeways of the Native Americans who lived there, then the district is eligible for listing under Criterion A. If the district was the home of a very important Chippewa chief, who helped introduce new fishing methods and techniques during the late 1800s, then the district has sufficient integrity of setting under Criterion B.

- If modern cabins and large residences are near most of the fishing camps, high-rise structures line much of the lake shoreline, a shopping center is located on one of the three villages, and small play-ground parks are atop the other two villages, then this district does not have sufficient integrity for listing under Criteria A or B. In this scenario, Criterion D might be questioned.

MATERIALS

According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, "the choice and combination of materials reveals the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies." Integrity of materials is of paramount importance under Criterion C. Under Criteria A and B, integrity of materials should be considered within the framework of the property's significance.

Under Criterion D, integrity of materials is usually described in terms of the presence of intrusive artifacts/features, the completeness of the artifact/feature assemblage, or the quality of artifact or feature preservation.

EXAMPLE: The historical archeological site is a battery built by the Confederates early in the Civil War to blockade the Potomac River, which was Washington, D.C.'s primary supply route. The battery was formed by an intricate pattern of earthen berms shored up by wooden planks. Wood was also used to line the magazines and provide level platforms for guns. The wood is now gone.

- If the battery consists of earthen berms and depressions which show the configuration of the original battery and the location of gun platforms, magazines, etc., then this site has integrity of materials and is eligible under Criterion A.

- If the battery's earthen berms and depressions are indistinct because of erosion or other factors, then the site does not have integrity of materials under Criterion A.

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship "is the evidence of an artisan's labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site." It can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. Most often, integrity of workmanship is an issue under Criterion C. Under Criteria A and B, integrity of workmanship is important if workmanship is tied to the significance of the property.

Figure 14. The Melting Furnace Site, which is part of Estellville Glassworks Historic District, is in Atlantic County, New Jersey. (Karen DeRosa)

EXAMPLE: The historical archeological site was a late eighteenth-century glass house that produced a unique kind of glassware. Rare silicates and an unusual melting technique were used to produce the unusual characteristics of the glass. The individual glass items were prized for their high quality and decorative styles.

- If the furnaces are still evident and activity areas where the components were processed and formed into vessels are discernable, then the historical archeological site may have integrity of workmanship and be eligible under Criterion C. If the glass maker and owner of the glass house is well-known, then the property may be eligible under Criterion B.

Under Criterion D, workmanship usually is addressed indirectly in terms of the quality of the artifacts or architectural features. The skill needed to produce the artifact or construct the architectural feature is also an indication of workmanship. The importance of workmanship is dependent on the nature of the site and its research importance.

FEELING

A property has integrity of feeling if its features in combination with its setting convey a historic sense of the property during its period of significance. Integrity of feeling enhances a property's ability to convey its significance under all of the criteria.

EXAMPLE: The historical archeological property was an early 1900s railway stop. It was located in the desert at a point were the railroad crossed one of the region's primary cattle trials. There were two nearby springs, structures to load cattle onto the rail cars, and a hinged, wooden sidewalk that could be realigned to accommodate the shifting sands. Camp sites were situated on a nearby knoll and adjacent to one of the springs. The closest town was 30 miles away when the site was used. This remote railway stop was vital to the surrounding ranches whose economy was based on cattle ranching.

- If the site is still in a remote area of the desert and what remains at the site evokes a feeling of early cattle ranching days, then the site has integrity of feeling under Criterion A. The presence of the springs, remnants of the cattle-loading structures, segments of the hinged sidewalk following the railway tracks, and scattered rock-lined hearths, tobacco tins, solder tin cans, broken glass, etc., in combination with the site's remoteness conveys feelings of times past.

- If the site itself is still intact, but it is now surrounded by housing subdivisions and commercial buildings, then the site does not have integrity of feeling under Criterion A.

ASSOCIATION

According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, "a property retains association if it *is* the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer." Integrity of association is very important under Criteria A and B. The association between a property and its stated significance must be **direct** under these two criteria.

EXAMPLE: The historical archeological property is an 1830s Cherokee settlement located in Georgia. The event or broad pattern of events under Criterion A is the removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma.

- If soldiers invaded the settlement in 1839, taking the Cherokee prisoners and moving them into camps before marching them to Oklahoma, then the property is directly associated with the removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma. The site has integrity of association under Criterion A.

- If the property was abandoned in 1835 because of disease and the Cherokee moved to another settlement several miles away, then the property probably has no direct association with the removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma. The site does not have integrity of association under Criterion A.

Archeological sites that are recognized "type" sites for specific archeological complexes or time periods are often eligible under Criterion A. Because they define the archeological complexes or cultures or time periods, type sites are **directly** associated with the events and broad patterns of history. In addition, archeological sites that define the chronology of a region are **directly** associated with events that

have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under Criterion D, integrity of association is measured in terms of the strength of the relationship between the site's data or information and the important research questions. For example, a site with well-stratified archeological deposits containing butchered animal remains has information on subsistence practices over time. There is a strong association between the site's information and questions on subsistence practices.

National Register Bulletin 15 should be consulted for additional guidance on evaluating integrity.

Figure 15. Listed under Criteria A and D, the Charles Forte site (38BU51) is near Beaufort, South Carolina. The fort was built in 1562 and represents the first European occupation of South Carolina. (J.M. Rhett)

DOCUMENTING HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES UNDER THE CRITERIA

The basic steps for documenting the significance of historical archeological properties under Criteria A, B, and C are presented below. Documenting significance under Criterion D is only briefly noted in this section. It is discussed thoroughly in the following section "Narrative Statement of Significance."

CRITERION A: EVENT(S) AND BROAD PATTERNS OF EVENTS

1. Identify the event(s) with which the property is associated. Generally for historical archeological properties this is demonstrated primarily through historical research. Archeological evidence supports the linkage. Event or events include:

- A specific event marking an important moment in American (including local) history (e.g., a battle, treaty signing, court decision) or
- A series of linked events or a historical trend (e.g., a military campaign, relocation of Native Americans to missions, establishment of a town, growth of a city's fishing industry).

2. Document the importance of the event(s) within the broad pattern(s) of history. For example, the nomination of a Revolutionary War battle site, at a minimum, should include a discussion of the importance of the battle and its relevance to the Revolutionary War. Note that broad patterns of our history (including local history) are the same as what the National Register calls historic contexts, which are defined as relevant historic themes set within a time period and geographic region.

3. Demonstrate the strength of association of the property to the event or patterns of events. In order to do this, the property must have existed at the time of and be directly associated with the event or pattern of events. A mission built 50 years after the Pueblo Revolt would probably have no direct association with the Pueblo Revolt. A mission that was abandoned as a result of the Pueblo Revolt, on the other hand, would have a direct association.

4. Assess the integrity of the property. Under Criterion A, a property must convey its historic significance. In other words, archeological properties must have well preserved features, artifacts, and intra-site patterning in order to illustrate a specific event or pattern of events in history. Refer to the preceding section "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity" for further guidance.

CRITERION B: IMPORTANT PERSON(S)

1. Identify the important person or persons associated with the property. (For indepth guidance on nominating a property under Criterion B, refer to *National Register Bulletin 32*.) "Persons significant in our past" refers to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Under Criterion B, a property must be illustrative rather than commemorative of a person's life. An illustrative property is directly linked to the person and to the reason why that person is considered to be important. In most cases, a monument built to commemorate the accom-

plishments of a judge important in this nation's history would not be eligible for listing in the National Register. (For exceptions to this general rule refer to the "Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties" discussion in *National Register Bulletin 15*.) The courthouse where the judge worked and wrote his opinions, on the other hand, would be eligible under Criterion B.

2. Discuss the importance of the individual within the relevant historic context(s). The person associated with the property must be individually significant and not just a member of a profession, class, or social or ethnic group. For example, a doctor who is known to have been important in the settlement and early development of a community would be important under Criterion B. A person who is known to have been a doctor but with no special professional or community standing would not be important under Criterion B.

3. Demonstrate the strength of association between the person and the property. Generally, properties should be associated with the activities, events, etc. for which the person is important. For example, the lab where a renowned scientist developed his inventions would be more strongly associated with the scientist than the apartment house where he lived. The importance or relevance of the property in comparison to other properties associated with the person should be addressed. Properties that pre- or post-date an individual's significant accomplishments usually are not eligible under Criterion B.

4. Address the property's integrity. Sufficient integrity implies that the essential physical features during its association with the person's life are intact. If the property is a site that had no material cultural remains, then the setting must be intact. Under Criterion B, archeological properties need to be in good condition with excellent preservation of features, artifacts, and spatial relationships. Again, an effective test is to ask if the person would recognize the property. If "no," then integrity may be insufficient to qualify under Criterion B. Refer to the preceding section "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity" for further guidance.

CRITERION C: DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND WORK OF A MASTER

To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
- Represent the work of a master.
- Possess high artistic value.
- Represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The above requirements should be viewed within the context of the intent of Criterion C; that is, to distinguish those properties that are significant as representatives of the human expression of culture or technology (especially architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering).

1. Identify the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction, master or craftsman, or the high artistic value of the property. Distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction are illustrated in one or more ways, including:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources, such as a sugar mill with associated archeological remains that is representative of eighteenth-century Caribbean sugar mills.
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class, such as the well preserved ruins of an 1860s brewery that was designed and built to produce one type of ale.
- The evolution of that class, or the transition between the classes of resources, such as the well preserved sites of four adjacent shipyards, each representing a different time period in clipper ship building.

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. If a well preserved, eighteenth-century pottery kiln site, such as the Mt. Sheppard, North Carolina pottery, illustrates how a particular type of exceptional pottery was produced by a renowned pottery manufacturer, then it would qualify under Criterion C.

High artistic value may take a variety of forms including community design, landscaping, or planning; engineering; and works of art. A property with high artistic value must (when compared to similar resources) fully express an aesthetic ideal of a particular concept of design. The well preserved ruins of a building that was used as a hospital and still has intact walls covered with pictures and graffiti drawn by Civil War soldiers who stayed there would be eligible under Criterion C.

2. Discuss the importance of the property given the historic contexts that are relevant to the property and the applicability of Criterion C. Note that the work of an unidentified craftsman or builder is eligible if the work (usually a building or structure) rises above the level of workmanship of other similar or thematically-related properties. As a result, comparison with other properties is usually required to make the case of eligibility under Criterion C. For example, a colonial plantation site may have standing buildings that are excellent examples of a rare form of colonial construction. To illustrate this, Colonial-period construction methods need to be discussed to a level of detail sufficient to demonstrate that the construction methods seen at the example plantation are rare.

3. Evaluate how strongly the property illustrates the distinctive characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction, master or craftsman, or the high artistic value of the property. For example, a historical archeological property with a standing structure that was used as a stage stop for the Butterfield Overland Mail service may qualify under Criterion A but not be eligible under Criterion C because the structure is not representative of the stage stops that were actually built to service the stages and mail carriers.

4. Address the integrity of the property. To meet the integrity requirement of Criterion C, a historical archeological property must have remains that are well preserved and clearly illustrate the design and construction of the building or structure. One exception to

the above-ground rule is structures that were intentionally built below the ground. For example, many industrial complexes, such as brick manufacturing or mining sites, contain potentially significant architectural or engineering remains below ground. Another exception might be found at archeological sites that contained relatively intact architectural remains buried through either cultural or natural processes. Thus, well-preserved architectural remains that were uncovered by archeological excavation might be considered eligible under Criterion C. Refer to the preceding section "Aspects, or Qualities, of Integrity" for further guidance.

CRITERION D: INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Criterion D requires that a property "has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." Most properties listed under Criterion D are archeological sites and districts, although extant structures and buildings may be significant for their information potential under this criterion. To qualify under Criterion D, a property must meet two basic requirements:

- The property must have, or have had, information that can contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory.

- The information must be considered important.

The details of evaluating and documenting the significance of a historical archeological property under Criterion D are discussed in the "Narrative Statement of Significance" section.

The following–Areas of Significance, Period of Significance, Significant Dates, Significant Person(s), Cultural Affiliation, Architect or Builder–are important for all nominations, whether Criteria A, B, C, or D are being applied. Criteria considerations are listed and discussed above under "National Register Criteria."

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For historical archeological properties enter "**ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Aboriginal**" or "**ARCHEOLOGY: Historic-Non-Aboriginal**" or both. If a historic property also has a prehistoric component, enter "**ARCHEOLOGY: Prehistoric**" also. In addition, enter any categories and subcategories about which the property is likely to yield **important** information and list them in relative importance to the property. For example, an Indian industrial school may have the following areas of significance: "Historic: Aboriginal," "Education," and "Ethnic Heritage: Native American." If the school was of a special architectural design, then "Architecture" may also be added to the list. A historical archeological property that includes remains of a nineteenth-century canal system may have areas of significance of "Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal," "Commerce," "Transportation," and "Engineering."

The ARCHEOLOGY Area of Significance has the subcategories noted above. Many historical archeological sites can be associated with a specific ethnic group, which also has subcategories. If this is the case, then enter "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Asian," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: European," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Hispanic," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Native American," "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Pacific Islander," or "ETHNIC HERITAGE: Other."

Other Areas of Significance include: AGRICULTURE, ART, COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, ENGINEERING, ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION, EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, HEATH/MEDICINE, INDUSTRY, INVENTION, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, LAW, LITERATURE, MARITIME HISTORY, MILITARY, PERFORMING ARTS, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, SCIENCE, SOCIAL HISTORY, TRANSPORTATION, AND OTHER. Each of these Areas of Significance, none of which have subcategories, are defined in *National Register Bulletin 16A*.

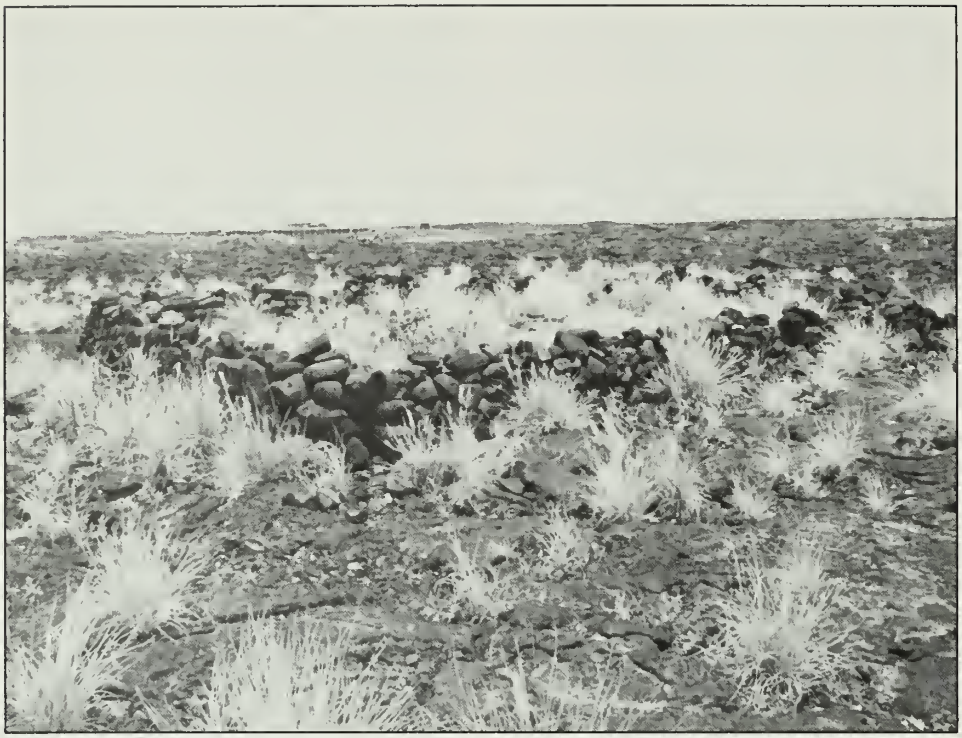
Every effort should be made to use the listed "Areas of Significance." If none is applicable (except, of course, "Archeology ..."), then "Other" may be entered and the appropriate area(s) of significance described in the text. The use of the "Other" category, however, precludes analysis of the property in terms of the other properties listed in the National Register. Each of the areas of significance must be described in the narrative significance section, and, if the property is eligible under Criterion D, linked to the information potential of the property.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for an archeological property is the time range (which is usually estimated) during which the property was occupied or used and for which the property is likely to yield important information. There may be more than one period of significance. If the periods of significance overlap, then they should be combined into one longer period of significance. Periods of significance should be listed in order of importance relative to the property's history, the areas of significance, and the criteria under which the property is being nominated. The periods of significance must follow from the data presented in the narrative description and significance statements in the nomination.

For example, an antebellum plantation that was built in 1820 and burned in 1864 and has well preserved archeological deposits that date from 1820 to 1864 has a 1820-1864 period of significance. If the same property were reoccupied from 1870 through 1900 and this period is represented by intact archeological deposits, then the periods of significance are 1820-1864 and 1870-1900. If the same site were then occupied sporadically from 1910 to 1920 by transients and there are no archeological remains associated with this period of use, then the periods of significance are still 1820-1864 and 1870-1900.

If a portion of the same property was mined for gold from 1875 through 1880 and the remains of this mining activity are intact and well preserved, then the periods of significance will still be 1820-1864 and 1870-1900. If the mining activity extended from 1865 to 1875, then the property's period of significance would be 1820-1900. The



Figures 16 (above) and 17 (below). Historical archeological properties illustrate the diversity of a region's history. In Hawaii, for example, historical archeological properties include the Kalaoa Permanent House Site (ca. A.D. 1400-1800) (Ross Cordy) and the Kalaupapa Leprosy Settlement (early twentieth century). (NPS)

subperiods of significance (i.e., 1820-1864, 1865-1875, and 1870-1900) may be listed below the overall period of significance but, since subperiods are not coded into the National Register database, this is not required. The subperiods of significance, however, should be described in the narrative significance statement.

SIGNIFICANT DATES

Significant dates are single years in which a special event or activity associated with the significance of the property occurred. A significant date is by definition included within the period of significance time range. The property must have historical integrity for all the significant dates entered. The beginning and closing dates of a period of significance are "significant dates" only if they mark specific events or activities related to the significance of the property. The dates should be listed in order of importance given the property's history and why it is significant. Martin's Hundred in Virginia is a good example. Martin's Hundred's significant dates are 1619, the year when it was established, and 1622, the year when it was almost completely destroyed in a Native American uprising (Nöel Hume 1982).

For archeological districts enter dates that relate to the significance of the district as a whole and not for individual resources unless the dates are also significant relative to the district. For many historical archeological properties, specific significant dates cannot be identified. If this is the case, enter "N/A." Radiocarbon, tree ring, or other scientifically-determined absolute dates can be entered in this section.

SIGNIFICANT PERSON(S)

If a historical archeological property is being listed in the National Register under Criterion B (i.e., association with a significant person or persons), then this category should be completed. Enter the full name of the significant person, placing the last name first. If there is more than one significant person, list them in order of importance relative to the property's history. Do not enter the name of a family, fraternal group, or organization. Enter the names

of several individuals in one family or organization, only if each person made contributions for which the property meets Criterion B. Enter the name of a property's architect or builder only if the property meets Criterion B for association with that individual.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION

Cultural affiliation has been defined by the National Register to be "the archeological or ethnographic culture to which a collection of artifacts or resources (or property) belongs." For prehistoric archeological resources, "cultural affiliation" generally refers to a cultural group that is, in part, defined by a certain archeological assemblage and time period. For example, "Paleoindian," "Hopewell," "Hohokam," "Adena," and "Shoshonean" are commonly used cultural affiliation terms. Prehistoric archeologists also commonly enter the archeological time period in this category; for example, "Early Archaic," "Late Woodland," and "Late Prehistoric," and "Protohistoric."

Historical archeologists usually are able to enter the ethnic identity of the group that occupied or used the property because the information is generally available through documents, oral histories, or comparative studies. For example, "Hawaiian," "Chemehuevi," "Creek," "Irish-American," "Chinese-American," "African-American," "British," "Spanish," and "Dutch" are common cultural affiliation entries. Entries such as "Shaker" and "Mormon" are also used. When a historical property, such as a mining camp, cannot be linked to a specific cultural group, then the appropriate entry simply may be "Anglo-American" or "Euro-American" or even "American." Every effort should be made to complete the cultural affiliation section; however, if the cultural affiliation is unknown, enter "unknown."

ARCHITECT OR BUILDER

The name of the person(s) responsible for the design or construction of the property, if known, is entered in this category. The full name should be used. If the property's design derived from the stock plans of a company or government agency and are not credited to a specific individual, enter the name of the company or agency; for example, Southern Pacific Railroad, Sears, or U.S. Army. Enter the name of property owners or contractors only if they were actually responsible for the property's design or construction. If the architect or builder is unknown, enter "unknown."

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This is the most important section of any archeological nomination. It documents and justifies the significance of the property.

With the exception of the "Summary of Significance" at the beginning of the section, there is no established outline for presenting the significance information. At a minimum, all statements of significance should describe the historic contexts used to evaluate the significance of the historic property.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The "Summary of Significance" is a concise statement, accompanied by the supporting rationale, of why the property is significant. The criterion or criteria under which the property is being nominated and the areas of significance should be cited. In addition, the important information that the property is likely to yield should be summarized.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The **historic contexts** discussion includes the information that is relevant to understanding and justifying the significance of the historical archeological property being nominated. This discussion is similar to what is often called a "culture history" in prehistoric archeological reports or "historical and archeological background" section in historical archeological site reports.

To assist in the preparation of National Register nominations, all state historic preservation offices have gathered information, such as county and state histories, cartographic sources, archeological and architectural site files, and management documents that foster the identification, evaluation, and preservation of cultural resources. These materials may include previously identified local, regional, or statewide historic contexts.

A **historic context** is defined as a body of thematically, geographically, and temporally linked information that provides for an understanding of a property's place or role in prehistory or history. For a historical archeological property, the historic context is the analytical framework within which the property's importance can be understood and to which a historical archeological study is likely to contribute important information.

Summary of Significance

The significance of Fort Davis, 41SE289, lies in the fact that it was a major force in providing protection for Euro-American settlers who remained in the Rolling Plains southwest of Fort Worth during the Civil War. In the absence of adequate military protection, families realized they would have to "fort up" together, or retreat east to larger settlements. Their decision to stay was an important determinant in the subsequent settlement and history of the western frontier of Texas following the Civil War, qualifying the site for listing on the National Register under Criterion A. Moreover, the site is significant as the only family fort that has been investigated archaeologically, and contains an archaelogical assemblage of a very short time span (1864-1867) from families living at some distance from supplies during the Civil War. Such a collection will be of value to other researchers working on properties dating to this period. The cemetery is considered significant for the genealogical and historical data that it can provide concerning the fort residents and their descendants. Therefore, Fort Davis also meets Criterion D for inclusion in the National Register (Kenmotsu 1992).

A historic context is multi-dimensional; numerous contexts may be appropriate for an individual archeological property. For example, an architectural context would be applicable if one were nominating a property with a standing structure that is directly associated with the archeological deposits and is also an excellent example of an important architectural style that has been rarely documented. At a minimum, a historical archeological property will have contexts that can be grouped under the headings of history, archeology, and historical archeology.

Many factors influence the determination of which contexts are most important vis-a-vis a given historical archeological property. These factors include the type of property; the data sets and archeological patterning represented at the site; the region in which the property is located; the time period that the property was occupied or used; the history of the region where the site is located; the role that the property played in the historical development of the jurisdiction, state, and region in which it is located; the property's role in America's history; the information identified in the state historic preservation plan based upon work and research that has already been done; and the research interests and theoretical orientation of the historical archeologist.

The state historic preservation office may be able to provide guidance about relevant contexts or historic contexts. In many cases, the "Areas of Significance" or the historic "Functions and Uses" listed in *National Register Bulletin 16A* suggest appropriate historic contexts. Helpful information regarding historic contexts also may be found in multiple property National Register submissions for similar historic properties.

Historical archeological properties can be associated with a variety of historic contexts, and these contexts will contain varying levels of refinement and sophistication. Only those contexts important to understanding and justifying the significance of the property must be discussed.

EXAMPLE: Through research one has learned that the well preserved ruins of an eighteenth-century sugar factory are directly linked to the chartering and early economic development of a town in which they are located. The ruins also are the only surviving sugar factory ruins that illustrate the region's early maritime and international trade activities. In addition, research indicates that 100 years after its abandonment, the sugar factory housed a state militia unit for a few weeks; this was the only other use of the property.

- To illustrate the sugar factory's significance, one must discuss the establishment and early economic development of the town and the maritime and international trade activities of the region at the time the factory was in operation. The association of the sugar factory with these activities, as well as the technology of sugar production, must be addressed.

- Assuming no historical importance associated with the militia's stay, however, it is unlikely that an archeological study of the property would contribute information important to understanding the state's military history. As a result, this aspect of the property's history need not be discussed as a context.

- If the use of the factory by the militia unit has a bearing on the integrity of the property, this should be noted in the descriptive text.

The discussion of historic contexts should be organized in a manner that best presents the context information for the given property. Document the supporting evidence for the significance criteria checked and for the information categories (Areas of Significance, Historic Function, Period of Significance, and Cultural Affiliation). If applicable, document Architectural Classification, Criteria Considerations, Significant Dates, Significant Person, and Architect/Builder. Each information category does not need to be discussed separately. Nevertheless, the reader should be able to see the link between the information presented in the "Historic Contexts" discussion and that provided in the information categories. For example, if "Education" is entered under "Areas of Significance," the "Historic Context" discussion must include sufficient information to justify entering that category.

Figure 18. Florida's New Smyrna Sugar Mill ruins are a good example of a historic property with significant standing architectural and subsurface archeological components. (Florida State News Bureau)

In addition, the information presented in the historic contexts and in other sections of the significance section must be interrelated. For example, a nomination that include hypotheses on economic development among its important research questions should have a discussion of the property's, district's, or region's economic development in the historic context.

DOCUMENTING INFORMATION POTENTIAL

To be significant under Criterion D, an archeological property not only has to have the **potential** to yield information, but that information has to be **important** in history or prehistory. **Important information** is measured in terms of that information's potential to answer historical archeology's important research questions.

All archeological sites have some potential to convey information about the past; however, not all of that information may be important to our understanding of prehistory or history. The nature of important information is linked to the theories or paradigms that drive the scientific study of past societies.

> **We ignore theory at our peril. . . . It is very easy to become scientifically and/or humanistically superfluous if we do not continually redefine what is important and why it is important. If as archeologists we can identify questions that matter and then explain why they matter, a number of things then begin to fall into place. For instance, field methodologies and analysis routines become driven by solid research designs instead of existing in a theoretical vacuum and being applied in a mechanistic fashion; in the cultural resource management context, the "significance" concept becomes better defined and less slippery in its application . . .**
> **(Nicholas Honerkamp 1988:5).**

Through the disciplined study of the historical and archeological record, historical archeologists can provide answers to certain important questions about the past that are unobtainable from other sources. Archeological inquiry generally contributes to our understanding of the past in three ways. It:

- Reinforces, alters, or challenges current assumptions about the past;
- Tests new hypotheses about past activities; and
- Describes, records, and reconstructs past lifeways across time and space.

DATA SETS

Data sets, or data categories, are groups of information. Data sets are defined by the historical archeologist, taking into consideration the types of artifacts and features at the property, the research questions posed, and the analytical approach that is used. Whatever their theoretical foundation—particularistic, nomothetic, structural, processual, or post-processual—all historical archeologists look at patterns in the archeological record. It is the evaluation or analysis of data sets and their patterning within the framework of research questions that yields information. Data sets can be types of artifacts (colonowares, glass storage jars, or farm tools), archeological features (privies, trash middens, or tailings piles), or patterned relationships between artifacts, features, soil stratigraphy, or above-ground remains. A graveyard, for example, might contain at least three data sets: the human remains, items buried with the deceased, and the arrangement of the graves within the cemetery.

Data sets that are known or expected to be represented at the property should be described. If the property is a district and there are multiple data sets (which is likely), then each of the kinds of data sets should be described. The data sets represented at each site may be presented in tabular form or in a matrix. The data sets described in this section must be consistent with the artifact and feature information included in the "Narrative Description" of the site. For example, if a chronology data set is described, then the property must have data (such as time-diagnostic artifacts) that can be used to address chronology. If there is a data set, or data sets, linked to a research topic of non-local exchange systems, for example, then there must be evidence of such activities represented in the archeological deposits.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What makes the information retrieved from historical archeological sites important? By definition, data from National Register eligible sites must be **important information** in history or prehistory. Nominations should outline the types of important information that a property is likely to yield as shaped by the applicable research questions. To do this, the property must have the necessary kinds and configuration of data sets and integrity to answer the important research questions or questions that count.

> **FIVE PRIMARY STEPS IN A CRITERION D EVALUATION**
>
> **1. Identify the property's data set(s) or categories of archeological, historical, or ecological information.**
>
> **2. Identify the historic context(s), that is, the appropriate historical and archeological framework in which to evaluate the property.**
>
> **3. Identify the important research question(s) that the property's data sets can be expected to address.**
>
> **4. Taking archeological integrity into consideration, evaluate the data sets in terms of their potential and known ability to answer research questions.**
>
> **5. Identify the important information that an archeological study of the property has yielded or is likely to yield.**

What are the questions that count in historical archeology? Even if a current list of important research questions existed (that historical archeologists could agree upon), the questions would still change as the discipline evolves and certain questions are answered and others are asked. Moreover, research questions of the future cannot be anticipated and the kinds of data necessary to answer future research questions cannot be determined with certainty. Thus, the research potential

of a historic property must be evaluated in light of current issues in historical archeology, archeology, anthropology, history, and other disciplines of study (Ferguson 1977). The list of important research questions need not be exhaustive—examples of the kinds of important research questions may be provided.

Theoretical positions on and pragmatic debates about important research questions are expressed at professional archeological conferences and in the professional literature and journals. For example, the Society for Historical Archeology sponsored a plenary session titled "Questions that Count in Archeology" at its annual meeting in 1987. This session addressed the issue of which theoretical framework or general research topics will generate the most important historical archeology questions (e.g. Deagan 1988). Another symposium at the conference, entitled "Assessing Significance in Historical Archaeology," focused on more pragmatic questions tied to cultural resource management.

From a theoretical viewpoint, Kathleen Deagan (1988:9), for example, makes the case that the questions that "count cannot be answered by either historical or archeological data alone, or through simple comparisons of two data categories." Rather than simply reinforcing other documentary sources, the interpretation of archeological evidence provides a supplementary and complementary record of the past. Other questions that count are those that apply archeological techniques to answering history-based questions about which there is inadequate documentation. In fact, to date, this has been historical archeology's most successful scholarly contribution (Deagan 1988:9). According to Deagan (1988:9), "other questions appropriate to the unique capabilities of historical archeology focus on understanding general cultural phenomena that transcend specific time and space," such as the study of acculturation.

A nomination should provide a clear link between the contexts, the research questions, and the data found at the property. Whatever the theoretical orientation of the archeologist, the connection between the archeological data and the important questions should be explicit in the National Register nomination.

One way to link archeological remains with research questions is through **middle-range theories** that connect the empirical world with generalized hypotheses (Merton 1967; Binford 1977, 1981a, 1981b; Thomas 1983a, 1983b; South 1977, 1988). The middle-range and general theories should follow from and be consistent with the information presented in the discussion of historic contexts.

As noted above, there is no set outline that must be followed in describing research questions within the narrative statement of significance. General theories and the more specific hypotheses that shape the research questions, for example, may be presented in the historic context discussion and simply referenced during the description of important research questions. The National Register nomination should include a clear and concise presentation of the required information. The specific format for doing this will be determined in large part by the nature of the historical archeological property and its information potential.

Historical archeologists have recognized the importance of comparative information from a regional data base in making effective eligibility decisions. This is especially true when dealing with large numbers of archeological resources that have not been evaluated, such as nineteenth-century farmsteads. A regional perspective provides a logical framework in which to evaluate both the "mundane" or "redundant" historic properties (Hardesty 1990; McManamon 1990; Scott 1990; Smith 1990; Wilson 1990). When evaluating sites within a regional perspective, the following kinds of information needs to be presented:

- Definition of the region or community under consideration,
- Relative estimate of how many other similar properties were once located within the region,
- Identification, where applicable, of surviving standing structures or sites,

EXAMPLE RESEARCH TOPICS

Archeologist	Recommended Research Topic
Charles Cleland	Understanding the complex relationship that bonds cultural institutions and the mechanisms which produce temporal changes in cultural relationships. The use of material cultural to define social categories (1988:14).
Kathleen Deagan	Slavery, imperialism, class formation, cultural syncretism, the manifestation of economic inequality among classes, consumer choice behavior, and accelerated environmental degradation (1988:9).
Mark Leone	Defining the interrelationship between the archeological and the documentary records of the past as complementary realities (1988:29).
Stephen Mrozowski	Topics of cross-cultural applicability such as world urbanization and its impact on the natural environment and the workplace of men and women (1988:18).
Robert Schuyler	A historic ethnographic analysis of the archeological record through a holistic view of culture (1988:40).
Stanley South	World culture systems and the process of their operation, as they exploit the available energy resources through class distinctions. Defining a archeological measure of socio-economic status (1988:25).

- Evaluation of level of archeological investigation of similar properties, and the

- Outline of the documentary evidence related to the property type.

To systematically evaluate properties, National Register nomination preparers often use an evaluation matrix, especially for prehistoric archeology properties. This approach to evaluation can also be particularly useful for evaluating the scientific or information potential of a historical archeological property. Donald L. Hardesty describes the development of a significance evaluation matrix in his 1988 publication, *The Archeology of Mining and Miners: A View From the Silver State.* Although Hardesty's focus is on mining properties, the process that Hardesty calls "a logical questioning framework" is applicable to all kinds of archeology properties (1990:48).

In Hardesty's evaluation matrix the vertical axis comprises key areas of research (such as demography, technology, economics, social organization, and ideology) while the horizontal axis describes three research levels (world system, region, and locality) where questions about the past may be addressed. The specific features of an evaluation matrix are determined taking into consideration the theoretical framework, middle-range theories linking the data sets to the relevant research questions, the research questions or topics, and the data sets represented at the property. In this example, a historical archeological property would be eligible for the National Register if its archeological record contains information with sufficient integrity that can be used to address one of the topics within the evaluation matrix. If the information at the site cannot be used to address these research themes, then the property may not be eligible for the National Register.

As noted by John Wilson (1990:30-31), most historical archeologists recognize the qualities of archeological properties that are clearly eligible for inclusion on the National Register:

- Spatially and temporally defined archeological features, artifacts, or other remains that are subject to identification and interpretation;

- Cultural and natural site formation processes that tended to preserve these archeological remains; and

- An extensive documentary record assignable to a particular group associated with the property or the property type.

In addition, most archeologists would agree on the characteristics of archeological properties that are not eligible for the National Register:

AN EVALUATION MATRIX FOR MINES

Research Domain	World System	Region	Locality
Demography	Comparative data on patterns of mining frontier demography	Patterns of occupation/abandonment in district	Reconstruction of household population
Technology	Adaptive variety and change in industrial and appropriate technologies on the mining frontier	Adaptive change in industrial technologies imported into district	Reconstruction of mining/milling technologies
Economics	Adaptive patterns of economic production and distributions on the mining frontier	Patterns of economic distribution and production within the district	Reconstruction of household consumption and production
Social Organization	Patterns of mining frontier social structure and change	Patterns of "colony" social structure and ethnic relations	Reconstruction of household status and ethnicity
Ideology	Emergence of "syncretic" mining frontier ideology	Interaction of Victorian and ethnic folk cultures	Reconstruction of household ideology

- Temporally diverse cultural material found in undifferentiated/mixed stratigraphic contexts or disturbed spatial associations and the absence of classifiable archeological features; and

- Site formation processes that have severely compromised the physical integrity of the archeological record.

Archeological properties that fall in the median between the clearly eligible and the clearly ineligible are the most difficult to evaluate for inclusion in the National Register. Moreover, it is important to realize that professional archeologists, historians, and architectural historians may disagree with decisions regarding the eligibility of a particular historic property. In theory, given high quality archeological research designs and comprehensive historic contexts, questions of eligibility should be minimal. In a very real sense, the problem with evaluating marginal or redundant properties is not with the resource, but in the questions we ask of the past. As with all scientific endeavors, it is the quality of the questions we ask that determines the nature of the answers we recover from the past. As noted at the beginning of professional historical archeology in the United States, "This generation's success, or lack of it, in the field of preservation and archaeology may have a very real influence on how this nation thinks of itself in the centuries ahead" (Nöel Hume 1969:8).

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

In the bibliography, or reference section, include all primary and secondary sources that were used in documenting and evaluating the property and in preparing the National Register nomination. All references cited in the text must be listed in the bibliography. Established historic context reports or multiple property nominations that were used to evaluate the property also should be cited.

There is no mandatory bibliographic style. The National Register does require, however, that a standard style be used and only one style be used for any given nomination. Standard bibliographic styles are found in *A Manual of Style* and *A Manual for Writers*, both published by the University of Chicago Press. Archeologists may choose to use the bibliographic styles endorsed by the primary professional journals—*Historical Archaeology* and *American Antiquity*.

If the historical archeological property is in a national park and has standing structures or buildings, then the "List of Classified Structures" (LCS) should be consulted and cited. Each park maintains a list of properties within its boundaries, and each National Park Service Regional Office has a LCS Coordinator who maintains the files for the park units within the region.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DOCUMENTATION

Although the nominating official (i.e., the State Historic Preservation Officer or Federal Preservation Officer) is responsible for completing this section of the nomination, the preparer of the nomination should know whether or not the property has been:

- Listed in the National Register,
- Determined eligible by the National Register for listing in the National Register (DOE),
- Designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL),
- Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)
- Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), or
- Preliminarily determined to be eligible as an individual listing under 36 CFR 67, which are rules and regulations regarding the certification of historic properties for rehabilitation tax benefits.

Files are maintained by the National Park Service for all of the above kinds of evaluated historic properties. The Information Management Unit of the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, which is located in Washington D.C., maintains the National Register and official DOE files. Records of many other properties determined eligible are found in files maintained by state historic preservation offices and federal preservation offices. The National Historic Landmark files are housed in the National Park Service's History Division. Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record files are prepared by the National Park Service's HABS/HAER division, which also maintains a comprehensive listing of all HABS/HAER documented properties. Most HABS/HAER files and accompanying photographs are available through the Library of Congress. These files, some dating back to the 1930s, typically include detailed architectural drawings and excellent black-and-white photographs. State historic preservation offices maintain files on the properties listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register and on the properties certified for tax purposes under 36 CFR 67.

V. ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Boundaries define the horizontal extent of a historic property. Defining the perimeter of an archeological site is often a difficult task because of the unique environmental setting and archeological characteristics at individual properties. There is no standard method for defining the extent of an archeological site's boundaries.

The methods for defining and documenting the boundaries of an archeological property should be explicitly described. Although final boundaries may have to be determined after data analysis is complete, the archeologist should make every effort to define preliminary boundaries of the property while in the field.

Boundaries of a historical archeological property may be based upon one or more factors. The most commonly used include:

- Absence of artifacts or features.
- A significant decline (which has to be defined) in surface/subsurface artifact density.
- Natural topographic or hydrological features such as a river or steep-sided drainage.
- Historical boundaries associated with the property.
- Land disturbance (such as grading, erosion, or construction) that has adversely affected the integrity of the archeological deposits.
- A verified (i.e., field-tested) model of property types.
- Modern legal boundaries, especially when access to certain tracts is refused. (The examined part of the site must meet the National Register criteria on its own merit.)
- Historic landscape features.

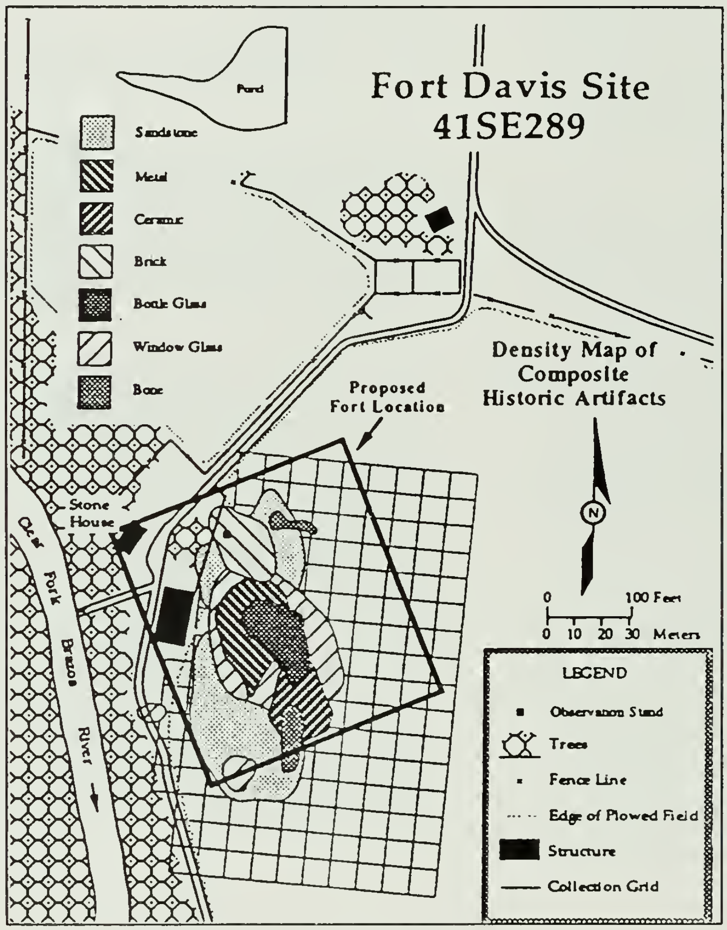


Figure 19. This map shows the distribution of Civil War period artifacts at Fort Davis in Stephens County, Texas. (Texas Historical Commission)

The intent of the "Geographical Data" section of the National Register nomination is to define the location and extent of the property being nominated. The parameters that physically define and describe the property's boundaries and the rationale for establishing those parameters is of paramount importance in this section.

Absolute boundary definition is often not achievable, especially for archeology properties. Nevertheless, for public administration purposes, defensible boundaries are required. This means that the boundaries chosen have to be justified and that justification must be consistent with the information presented in the description and significance sections.

For example, assume that you know from the description and significance section that an eighteenth-century plantation (which encompasses the ruins of the 1780s manor house, intact original outbuildings, and an 1840s manor house) is significant under

Criteria A and D. You also know that the current legal boundaries of the property are the same as those of the original plantation, the property has stayed in the same family since it was patented, and the integrity of the entire property is excellent. Defining the boundaries of the property to only include the 1780s manor house and several of the intact outbuildings is inconsistent given what is known and presented about the property. Using the historic boundary, which is the same as the legal boundary, is justifiable.

In a second scenario using the same plantation, the northwest one-quarter of the historic property is included in a dense housing development. The remainder still retains sufficient integrity. The current legal boundary, which excludes the development, is a more defensible boundary than the historic boundary.

When selecting boundaries, keep in mind the following general guidelines:

- The boundaries should encompass, but not exceed, the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property.
- Buffer zones or acreage not directly contributing to the significance of the property should be excluded.
- Include landscape features that are important in understanding the property.
- A setting that directly contributes to the significance of the property may be included.
- Leave out peripheral areas of the property that no longer retain integrity.
- As a general rule, because it is inconsistent with the concept of a site or district representing a discrete entity, specific areas within the boundaries of the property cannot be excluded from the nomination of the property. If the district does contain individual resources or areas that are linked by historic association or function but are separated geographically, then it may be appropriate to describe and evaluate the property as a **discontiguous district**.

Several National Register bulletins provide guidance on defining boundaries, including:

- *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and
- *National Register Bulletin 12: Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties.*

For archeologists, *National Register Bulletin 12* is especially pertinent because it addresses the issue of boundary delineation relative to archeology properties.

Note that for **discontiguous districts**, each separate area of land must be described in terms of acreage, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) references, a boundary description, and a boundary justification.

ACREAGE

Enter the total acreage for the property. Acreage should be accurate to the nearest whole acre; or, if known, to the nearest tenth of an acre. If the property is less than one acre, enter "less than one acre." On the other hand, if the property acreage is known to be, for example 0.7 acres, then 0.7 may be entered instead. For properties that are more than 100 acres, a United States Geological Survey (USGS) acreage estimator may be used to calculate the acreage. If the property is a discontiguous district, then the acreage for each area must be listed as well as the total acreage (e.g., A = 0.3; B = 1.2; and C = 5.7 acres. Total = 7.2 acres)

UTM REFERENCES

Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid references are used to identify the exact location of the property. A USGS quadrangle map and a UTM coordinate are necessary tools for determining UTM reference points. Many state historic preservation offices will assist applicants in completing this item. Appendix VIII of *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and *National Register Bulletin 28: Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites* provides instructions on how to determine UTMs. The following are general guidelines that apply to all kinds of properties:

- For properties that are less than 10 acres, enter the UTM reference for the point corresponding to the center of the property.
- For properties of 10 or more acres enter three or more UTM references. The references should correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the USGS map accompanying the nomination.
- For linear properties of 10 or more acres, such as canals or trails, enter three or more UTM references, all of which should correspond to points along the line drawn on the accompanying USGS map.
- If UTM references define the boundaries of the property, as well as indicate the location, the polygon or line delineated by the references must correspond exactly to the property's boundaries.
- If the property is a discontiguous district, then a UTM reference is needed for each area. Three or more UTM references will be needed for those areas that are greater than ten acres.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The verbal boundary description is a textual description of the boundary of the property as shown on the maps accompanying the nomination. It usually takes one of the following forms:

- A legal parcel number (e.g., Henderson County tax map 40, parcel 0024).
- A block and lot number (e.g., Block or Square 52, Lot 006).
- A subsection of a section within the Township and Range system (e.g., NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4 of Section 11, Township 10S, Range 7E).
- Metes and bounds (e.g., From the north side of the intersection of Walnut Creek and County Highway 36, the boundary proceeds in a northwest direction for 600 feet, the boundary line then turns and heads east for 200 feet, at which point the boundary turns and proceeds in a south-southeast direction to the original starting point.) This type of description should always begin at a readily identifiable feature located on the ground as well as on the map.

- The dimensions of a parcel of land fixed upon a given point such as the intersection of two streets, a benchmark, the tip of a spit of land jutting into a bay. (e.g., The property boundary forms a rectangle which is 2000' in a north-south direction and 1000' in an east-west direction. The property's southeast corner corresponds to the northwest corner of the intersection of U.S. Highway 40 and Main Ave.)

A map drawn to a scale of at least 1" = 200' may be used in place of a verbal description. When using a map for this purpose, note under the heading "Verbal Boundary Description" that the boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map. For example, "The boundary of the property is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying Willow Creek County parcel map #14." The map must have a scale and a north arrow and clearly show the relationship between the historical archeological property, its boundaries, and the surrounding natural and cultural features. The primary disadvantage of simply referring to a map for the property boundary is a pragmatic one—if the map is misplaced, then the location cannot be accurately determined.

If the boundaries of a large property are exactly the same as the UTM polygon, then the boundaries marked on the USGS map may be used in place of a verbal boundary description. For example, "The boundary of the Borrego Industrial Archeological District is delineated by the polygon whose vertices correspond to the following UTM points: A 18 313500 413 6270; B 18 312770 4135940; and C 18 313040 4136490." If the UTM polygon is the same as the property's boundaries, then the boundaries of the property may be established even if the map is misplaced.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary justification explains the reasons for selecting the boundaries of the property. The reasons should follow from the description and significance discussions. For historical archeological properties more than one reason usually applies. All the reasons should be given and linked to the boundaries as they are drawn on the map. For example, "The property's western and southern boundaries correspond to the historic boundary of the property; the northern boundary follows the shoreline of the bay, which has not changed since the time period of the property's significance; and the eastern boundary corresponds to the eastern extent of intact archeological deposits. These boundaries encompass all of the archeological deposits and above-ground features and structures associated with the property."

For discontiguous districts, explain how the property meets the condition for a discontiguous district and how the boundaries were selected for each area. If the boundary justification is the same for all the areas of the district, simply present the justification and explain that this applies to each of the areas and list them.

VI. MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

At a minimum, a USGS map showing the location of the property (and, if more than 10 acres, its boundaries) and black-and-white photographs documenting the appearance and condition of the property must be included with every National Register nomination. Additionally, because of the complex nature of historical archeological properties, a site map (sketch or to scale) is usually required. *National Register Bulletin 16A* outlines the requirements for maps and photographs. Some basic information is presented below.

MAPS

For most properties, the National Register requires a sketch map to document a district or a complex site. Site maps drawn to scale are preferable. All maps need to conform to the following requirements:

- Maps should be drawn, printed, or photocopied on archival paper. Maps should be folded to be no larger than 8 1/2 by 11 inches. When submitting a large map that is not on archival paper, fold the map and submit it in an archival folder no larger than 8 1/2 by 11 inches.
- Display the following fourteen items on the map:

1. Boundaries of the property, including points of UTM readings, carefully delineated.
2. Names of major streets near the district and all named streets bordering the property.
3. Names of places, especially those mentioned in the text sections of the nomination.
4. Highway numbers.
5. A north arrow (magnetic or true).
6. Approximate scale for a sketch map and exact scale for a map drawn to scale.
7. Contributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects. (These should correspond to the description or list of contributing resources in the narrative sections and to the totals of contributing resources.)
8. Noncontributing sites, buildings, structures, and objects. (These should correspond to the description or list of noncontributing resources in the narrative sections and to the totals of noncontributing resources.)
9. Land uses and natural features covering substantial acreage or having historic significance, such as forests, fields, orchards, quarries, rivers, lakes, and harbors.
10. The general location and extent of disturbance, especially that described in the narrative sections.
11. The location of previous archeological excavations, especially those that were extensive enough to cause some disturbance to the archeological deposits.
12. The location of features and artifact loci described in the narrative section.
13. The distribution of sites in a district. If more practical, this information may also be shown on the USGS map.
14. For districts, the number of the accompanying photographs intended to show views of the property.

If the property is more than 10 acres, then a USGS map may be used in place

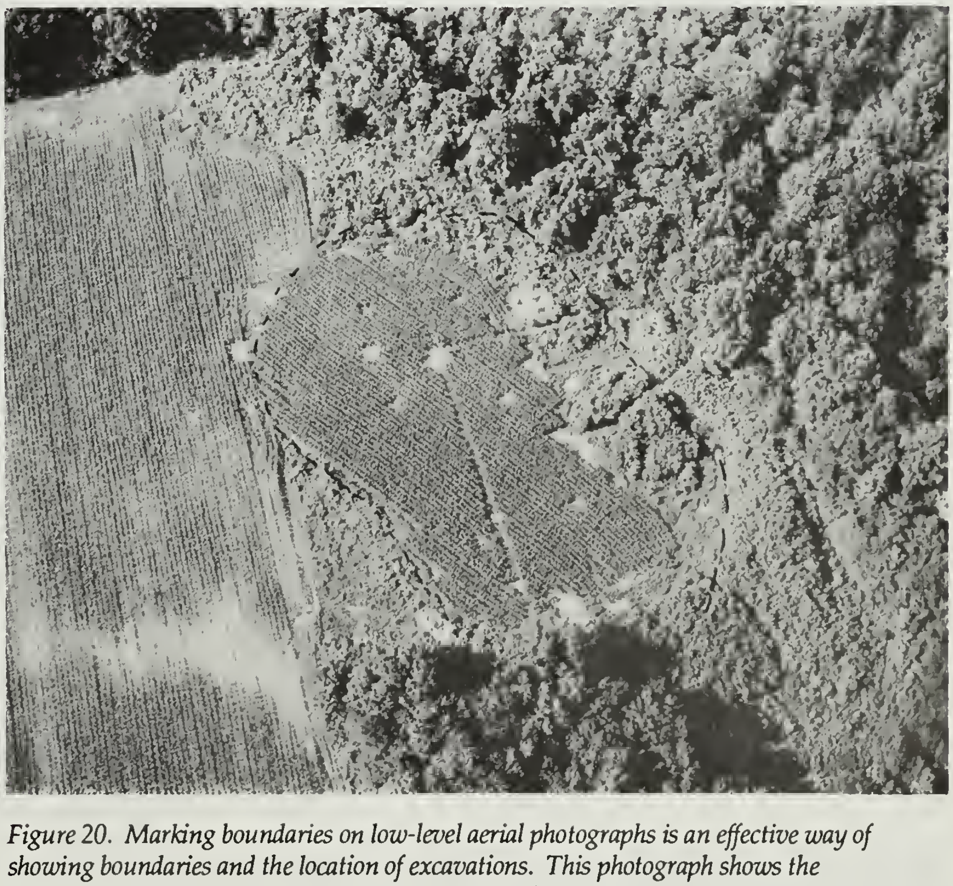


Figure 20. Marking boundaries on low-level aerial photographs is an effective way of showing boundaries and the location of excavations. This photograph shows the Sand Hill Archeological Site in Jackson County, Indiana. (John W. Winship)

of a sketch map as long as it can legibly show the required information. Maps drawn to a larger scale may be used to show the concentration of resources or types of representative sites. These maps should be keyed to a larger map covering the entire property. Archeological site numbers are usually sufficient for keying.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Clear black-and-white photographs need to be submitted with each nomination form. The photographs should accurately represent the property as described and its integrity. One photograph may be adequate to document a very small historical archeological site; more, however, are generally needed to adequately document the property. Documenting each property in an archeological district is unnecessary. Photographs of the properties most representative of the district, however, should be submitted. The photographs should be keyed to those representative properties described in the narratives. Prints of historic photographs, artifacts, features, etc. may supplement documentation. All, or a representative sample, of the contributing standing structures must be photographed.

Guidelines include the following:

- The number of photographic views depends on the size and complexity of the property. Submit as many photographs as needed to depict the current condition and significant aspects of the property. Include representative views of both contributing and, if instructive, noncontributing resources.

For historical archeological sites submit one or more photographs that depict:

- The condition of the site and above-ground or surface features,
- Significant disturbances, and
- The site in relation to its environmental setting.

For historical archeological districts submit one or more photographs that show:

- The principal sites,
- The representative site types,
- The overall integrity of the district, and
- Areas of significant disturbance.

The National Register requests recent photographs to document the present condition of the property. If photographs already exist and they accurately depict the condition of the property, then the older photographs may be used. A note to this effect, however, should be included in the nomination.

One copy of each photograph is submitted to the National Register. The SHPO or FPO may require additional sets of photographs. In addition, they may also require a set of slides. It is important to know this information prior to conducting field work or even budgeting on a National Register nomination project.

Photographs must be:

- Unmounted.
- Of high quality.

Figure 21. It is often difficult to get good photographs of underwater shipwrecks. The F.T. Barney is an exception. This photograph shows an interior view of a stern cabin. (Dale Purchase)

- At least 3 1/2 by 5 inches; preferably 8 by 10 inches for the most important views.
- Printed on double or medium-weight paper having a standard finish (matte, glossy, satin).
- Labelled in pencil or with a photographic marker.

The preferred way to label photographs is to print in pencil (soft lead pencils work best) on the back of the photograph. (Photographs with adhesive labels will not be accepted.) Include the following information:

1. **Name** of the property or, if a district, the name of the resources (e.g., site number), and then the name of the district.
2. **County** and **state** where the property is located.
3. **Name** of the photographer.
4. **Date** of the photograph.
5. Location of the original **negative**.
6. **Description of the view** indicating direction of the camera.
7. **Photograph number.** For districts use this number to identify the vantage point on the accompanying sketch map.

Alternatively, continuation sheets may be used instead of completely labeling each photograph. To do this, label the photographs by name of property, county, and state, and photograph number (Items 1, 2, and 7 above). For each photograph, list the remaining information (Items 3-6) and Items 1, 2, and 7 on a continuation sheet. Information common to all photographs, such as the photographer's name or the location of the negatives, may be listed once with a statement that it applies to all photographs.

If the photographic paper will not accept pencil marks, print Items 1, 2, and 7 using a permanent marking pen in the front border near the lower right corner of the photograph (do not mark on the image area) and use the continuation sheets alternative.

In submitting a photograph to the NPS with a National Register form, **photographers grant permission to the NPS** to use the photograph for publication and other purposes, including duplication, display, distribution, study, publicity, and audio-visual presentations. The photographer will be credited.

Figure 22. Photography is often the perfect medium to document historical markers or monuments at historical archeological properties. This monument presents historical information on Charles Forte (38BU51) in Beaufort County, South Carolina. (J.M. Rhett)

VII. OWNERSHIP

All state historic preservation offices need the names and addresses of all fee-simple property owners. This information is used to notify owners of the intended nomination of their property to the National Register and its listing. The SHPO or FPO may ask applicants to enter this information on the nomination form, on continuation sheets, or on another form.

The SHPO or FPO will also submit the following items with the completed National Register form:

- Notarized letters of objection from property owners and
- Comments received from public officials, owners, and the general public.

VIII. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bevan, Bruce
1981 *A Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey at Dickinson Mansion.* Prepared for Delaware Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Dover, Delaware.

Binford, Lewis R.
1977 General Introduction. In *For Theory Building in Archaeology: Essays on Faunal Remains, Aquatic Resources, Spatial Analysis, and Systemic Modeling,* edited by L.R. Binford, pp. 1-10. Academic Press, New York.

1981a Middle-range Research and the Role of Actualistic Studies. In *Bones: Ancient Men and Modern Myths,* edited by L.R. Binford, pp. 21-30. Academic Press, New York.

1981b Introduction to Part II: Middle-range Research—In Search of Methodology. In *Bones Ancient Men and Modern Myths,* edited by L.R. Binford, pp. 31-34. Academic Press, New York.

1989 *Debating Archaeology.* Academic Press, Inc., San Diego.

Butler, William B.
1987 Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process. *American Antiquity* 52:820-829.

Carnett, Carol
1991 *Legal Background of Archeological Resources Protection.* Technical Brief No. 11, Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Clarke, David L.
1968 *Analytical Archaeology.* Methuen, London.

Cleland, Charles E.
1988 Questions of Substance, Questions that Count. *Historical Archaeology* 22:13-17.

Deagan, Kathleen A.
1988 Neither History Nor Prehistory: the Questions that Count in Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 22:7-12.

Deetz, James
1967 *Invitation to Archaeology.* The Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.

1977 *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life.* Anchor Press, New York.

Ferguson, Leland (editor)
1977 Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things. *Special Publication Series,* Number 2. Society for Historical Archaeology.

Grumet, Robert S.
1988 *Archeology in the National Historic Landmarks Program.* Technical Brief No. 3, Archeological Assistance Program, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

1990 *The National Historic Landmarks Program Theme Study and Preservation Planning.* Technical Brief No. 10. (revised 1992) Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Hardesty, Donald
1990 Evaluating Site Significance in Historical Mining Districts, *Historical Archaeology* 24:42-51.

Henry, Susan L., and Terry H. Klein
1988 An Evaluation of Comparative Studies in Urban Archaeology. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Reno, Nevada.

Honerkamp, Nicholas
1988 Questions that Count in Archaeology: Plenary Session, 1987 Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology Savannah, Georgia. *Historical Archaeology* 22:5-6.

Kenmotsu, Nancy
1992 Fort Davis Family Fort, Stephens County, Texas. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

King, Thomas F., Patricia Parker Hickman, and Gary Berg
1977 *Anthropology in Historic Preservation: Caring for Culture's Clutter.* Academic Press, New York.

LeBlanc, S. A.
1983 On the Importance of the National Register of Historic Places. *American Antiquity* 48:358-359.

Lees, William B., and Vergil E. Noble
1990 Methodological Approaches to Assessing the Archaeological Significance of Historic Sites, *Historical Archaeology* 24:9.

1990 Other Questions that Count: Introductory Comments on Assessing Significance in Historical Archaeology, *Historical Archaeology* 24:10-13.

Leone, Mark P.
1988 The Relationship Between Archaeological Data and the Documentary Record: 18th Century Gardens in Annapolis, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 22:29-35.

McGimsey, Charles R.
1972 *Public Archeology.* Seminar Press, New York.

McManamon, Francis P.
1990 A Regional Perspective on Assessing the Significance of Historic Period Sites, *Historical Archaeology* 24:14-22.

Meighan, Clement W.
1986 *Archaeology for Money.* Wormwood Press, Calabasas, California.

Merton, Robert K.
1967 *On Theoretical Sociology: Five Essays, Old and New.* The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois.

Mrozowski, Stephan A.
1988 Historical Archaeology as Anthropology. *Historical Archaeology* 22:18-24.

Nöel Hume, Ivor
1969 *Historical Archaeology.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

1982 *Martin's Hundred.* Victor Gollancz Ltd., London.

Rathje, William L.
1977 In Praise of Archaeology: Le Project du Garbage. In Historical Archaeology and the Importance of Material Things, edited by Leland Ferguson. *Special Publication Series,* No. 2:36-42. Society for Historical Archaeology.

1979 Modern Material Culture Studies. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory.* Vol. 2. edited by Michael B. Schiffer. Academic Press, Inc., New York.

Schiffer, Michael B., and George J. Gumerman
1977 *Conservation Archaeology: A Guide for Cultural Resource Management Studies.* Academic Press, New York.

Schuyler, Robert L. (editor)
1978 *Historical Archaeology: A guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions.* Baywood Publishing Company, Inc. Farmingdale, New York.

Schuyler, Robert L.
1988 Archaeological Remains, Documents, and Anthropology: a Call for a New Culture History. *Historical Archaeology* 22: 36-42.

Scott, Douglas D.
1990 Site Significance and Historical Archaeology—A Scenario and Commentary, *Historical Archaeology* 24:52-54.

Smith, Samuel D.
1990 Site Survey as a Method for Determining Historic Site Significance, *Historical Archaeology* 24:34-41.

Society for Historical Archaeology (publisher)
1967 *Historical Archaeology 1967,* Vol. 1.

South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology.* Academic Press, New York.

1988 Whither Pattern? *American Antiquity* 22:25-28.

Tainter, J. A. , and G. J. Lucas
1983 Epistemology of the Significance Concept. *American Antiquity* 48:707-719.

Thomas, David Hurst
1983a *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley: 1. Epistemology.* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 58: Part 1. New York.

1983b *The Archaeology of Monitor Valley: 2. Gatecliff Shelter.* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 59: Part 1. New York.

1987 *The Archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: 1. Search and Discovery.* Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 63: Part 2. New York.

Trigger, Bruce G.
1990 *A History of Archaeological Thought.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Willey, Gordon R. and Jeremy A. Sabloff
1974 *A History of American Archaeology.* Thames and Hudson, London.

Wilson, John S.
1990 We've Got Thousands of These! What Makes an Historic Farmstead Significant? *Historical Archaeology* 24:23-33.

APPENDIX A - NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETINS

Bulletin Number	Title
4	Contribution of Moved Buildings to Historic Districts
5	Tax Treatments for Moved Buildings
7	Definition of Boundaries for Historic Units of the National Park System
8	Use of Nomination Documentation in the Part 1 Certification Process
12	Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties
13	How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices
15	How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation
16A	How to Complete the National Register Registration Form
16B	How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form
17	Certification of State and Local Statutes and Historic Districts
18	How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes
19	Policies and Procedures for Processing National Register Nominations
20	Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places
21	How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties
22	Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years
23	How to Improve the Quality of Photos for National Register Nominations
24	Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning
26	Certified Local Governments in the National Historic Preservation Program
28	Using the UTM Grid System to Record Historic Sites
29	Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Resources
30	Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes
32	Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons
34	Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Historic Aids to Navigation
35	National Register Casebook: Examples of Documentation
36	Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts
38	Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties
39	Researching a Historic Property
40	Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields
41	Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places
42	Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Historic Mining Properties

The above publication may be obtained by writing to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

APPENDIX B - CHECKLIST FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS

The following list of questions may be used as a checklist in the final review of a nomination prior to submission to the National Register of Historic Places. **Bold-printed segments indicate major categories of information in the National Register nomination.**

7.0 DESCRIPTION

Is the environmental setting described and related to the property or district? Cross check with topographic and sketch maps and photographs.

Are the probable occupation or construction dates identified for all components or the property or district? If the property can not be dated, the text should so state. Cross check with sketch maps and photographs.

Are all major or significant features identified and described? Cross check with topographic and sketch maps and photographs. Check areas and periods of significance.

Are the major types of alterations and disturbances identified and evaluated for their impact upon the property's or district's integrity? Cross check with sketch maps and photographs.

Are all contributing and non-contributing properties in the district identified and counted? Cross check with topographic and sketch maps and photographs.

Is the character of the district identified?

Does this character provide a basis for grouping properties into a district?

8.0 SIGNIFICANCE

Are the following items indicated in the statement of significance?

- **The applicable level of significance**
- **The applicable criteria**
- **The applicable criteria considerations**
- **The area(s) of significance**
- **The period(s) of significance and significant dates**
- **The cultural affiliation**

Have the following criteria considerations been justified where applicable:

- Cemetery
- Birthplace
- Grave of historic person
- Religious property
- Moved property
- Reconstructed property
- Commemorative property
- Less than 50 years old property

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION A:

Does the significance statement identify the applicable major event(s) associated with the property or district?

Does the significance statement justify the importance of the event(s) with respect to its impact on the broad patterns of prehistory or history?

Does the significance statement demonstrate that the property or district has stronger associations to the event(s) than other comparable properties or districts?

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION B:

Does the significance statement identify the specific person(s) who was significant in the past?

Does the significance statement justify the importance of the person(s)?

Does the significance statement demonstrate that the property or district has stronger associations to the person(s) than other comparable properties or districts? Comparison should be made on the basis of length of association and degree of integrity.

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION C:

Does the significance statement identify the applicable:

- **Design concept(s)**
- **Construction technique(s)**
- **Usage of building material(s)**

Does the significance statement justify the importance of the applicable:

- **Design concept(s)**
- **Construction technique(s)**
- **Usage of building material(s)**

Does the significance statement demonstrate that the property or district provides a better illustration of a design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s) than other properties or districts?

Comparison should be made on the basis of those:

- Characteristics that were typically common to a:

  Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)

- Characteristics that express individuality or variation within a:

  Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)

- Characteristics that documents the evolution of a:

  Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)

- Characteristics that documents the transition of one:

  Design concept(s), construction technique(s), or usage of building material(s)

FOR PROPERTIES MEETING CRITERION D:

Does the significance statement describe the potential research topics that the property or district can address?

Does the significance statement justify the importance of these research topics within a applicable historic context? Does the significance statement identify the data that can address these research topics?

Does the significance statement affirm that the property or district contains or is likely to contain these data?

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Are all citations used in the text referenced in the bibliography?

10.0 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Are boundary lines fixed at permanent features or UTM references appearing on USGS topographic maps?

Does the verbal boundary description describe the boundaries on all sides of the property or district?

Does the boundary justification discuss the:

- **Method(s) used to define the boundary**
- **Relationship between the property's or district's significance and the boundary?**

Are all major or significant features included within the boundary?

Does the boundary exclude unjustified acreage or buffer zones?

Does the boundary include entire buildings, structures, or objects as opposed to only portions of buildings, structures, or objects?

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION

Are the sketch maps labeled?

- Title
- Legend
- North arrow
- Scale

Does the sketch map show the entire boundary of the property or district?

Does the sketch map show features, disturbances, and contributing and non-contributing elements discussed in the nomination?

Do the photographs illustrate the:

- Environmental setting
- Major or significant features
- Major alterations or disturbance?

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1993-359-193/90266

Clemson University
3 1604 009 778 160

FEDERAL
PUBLICATION

DATE DUE

DEMCO 38-297